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MASSACRE OF THE ARABS.

The choicest boon of Nature, conferred upon us as one of our best privileges, is liberty; but as unbounded liberty would in numerous instances lead to barbarism, riot, and confusion, so the spiritual power of reason is called into operation to frame laws and regulations for the purpose of forming a governing and guiding influence, in order to secure the social compact within the boundaries of rational freedom. The man who claims to be "a citizen of the world" may wander over the regions of the earth, and every where profess himself to be at home; but whatever his professions may be, we are confident his heart will still cling to his native land; and perhaps the strongest proof that can be given of the enjoyment of "rational freedom" will be found in the love of one's place of nativity. This latter is manifested in different ways, in accordance with circumstances and locality. The desert of the Arab is as dear and precious to him as the fertile field and vine-clad hills of France are to the more civilized Frenchman; and the Arab is justified in endeavouring to defend the dwelling which has descended to him from his forefathers against the hostile aggressions of cruel invaders. The French, under the pretext of colonising the territory they have called Algeria, have waded through blood to establish conquests; and the boldest opponent they have found has been the Emir Abd-el-Kadir, who has at all times boldly resisted the atrocious attempts to fetter his countrymen under the domination of French tyranny. It was vexation at, and revenge upon, this man's bravery, that the *most gallant* and princely admiral De Joinville was sent to batter the clay walls of Tangiers, and afterwards to sacrifice the inhabitants of Mogador, although they were perfectly innocent of a single hostile act against their persecutors, nor was their emperor more guilty. Abd-el-Kadir had sought temporary refuge within the dominions of Morocco rule, in a part where the sovereign held but small control; but he and his subjects were made responsible, and hence arose the sharp practice of the French fleet under the pamphlet-writing Prince. Numerous rewards have been offered by the French for the head of the Emir, and he has been hunted like a wild beast of the forest; but he has contrived to escape all his adversaries, and still remains their unflinching but manly enemy. We have read from time to time of slaughtered victims and villages in flames, and we call to mind the manner in which the authors of these outrages obtained authority in that part of the world, and the fact that the natives continue to be unsubdued. Nor are the French insensible to this most important feature, but, like tyrants in general, they consider that relaxation from severity would but afford encouragement to resistance. Conciliation is not consistent with their views; humanity is not at all consonant to their warlike propensities. The French have been called "a brave people;" and they are proud of this designation, giving themselves but little trouble to inquire as to what extent the title is merited. There is, however, a strong and marked line of distinction to be drawn between the bravery excited by vindictive ferocity and that which conquers but to save. Unhappily the recent conduct of the French powers inclines us to believe, that the high and chivalrous spirit which frequently actuated the Gallic troops during the Peninsular war has become deadened, if not utterly lost; for in more parts of the globe than one we can discover a reckless progress towards subjugation, that sets at defiance all the better impulses of generosity. This has been more especially the case at Dahra (the dreadful massacre at which place we noticed in the last "Pictorial Times"), where, according to one writer, "no less than seven hundred and sixty corpses were counted," and of sixty who escaped a terrible death, "forty could not survive," thus making eight hundred victims to rancorous oppression and horrible cruelty. They did not fall in the array of battle; they did not perish in the strife for mastery; but men, women, and children, old age and infancy, vigour and imbecility, yielded up existence in their place of refuge, preferring to die in freedom than to live in slavery. The heart shudders at the record; they were burnt to death, or were suffocated by the smoke of the furnace heated by troops who boast of belonging to an enlightened nation. It may be deemed unjust to charge the many with the crimes of the few; but in cases such as those before us, where the Government, instead of checking the enormities, promote the perpetrators to higher honours, we cannot be altogether in error when we denounce it as appertaining to the kingdom at large. It is a mournful gratification, however, to perceive that the French papers repudiate and condemn this shocking affair. It is true that excuses and apologies have been offered; but nothing can palliate so odious a transaction; it is disgraceful to man, and must be offensive to the merciful attributes of the Creator. It also becomes a matter of rather serious speculation, as to how far, in the event of a war with England, they would, in carrying out the directions and advice of the Prince de Joinville to ravage our coasts, adopt a similar system towards our countrymen. We do not say that they will ever be able to do this, nor have we much fear of it; but still, as the use of steam has given them a facility for invasion which they never were in possession of before, so it is not wholly impracticable for them to effect a sudden landing upon our shores, and put in practice the sanguinary principles which they appear at present to cherish and enforce. This demands consideration of no ordinary character. The will to execute has already been amply displayed, even to extermination; and if brutal and infernal developements are to supersede the art of war, then there is nothing but superiority in arms to prevent the grievous infliction from falling upon our own country. We are a free people, ready to resent injury, to preserve our independence, and to crush the invaders of our soil. The Arabs have the same high-wrought feeling; they are defending themselves from aggression, and fighting the battles of rational liberty. The French may accuse them of annoyance; but they should not obliterate from remembrance the provocations which their murderous efforts at *colonisation* have given rise to; nor should it ever be forgotten that France, the aggressor, has not, with her hundred thousand troops, been able to destroy the spirit of the tribes; nor can she expect tranquillity or submission where the sword and the bayonet are the only means employed to preserve peace. There are but few tenants of this sublunary sphere more hospitable to the friendless wanderer than the Arabs, as many of the French soldiery can testify; and even the wounded taken in arms against them have been relieved and comforted; and our engraving shows an instance of this peculiarity, in which Abd-el-Kadir himself is affording succour to an enemy who is imploring his protection. Contrast this with the following account taken from the "Journal de St. Etienne," a French provincial paper, written by a non-commissioned officer of the 36th regiment, who was present at the place of sacrifice:—

ABD-EL-KADIR'S TREATMENT OF A FRENCH FUGITIVE.

Two hours after our departure from the camp we arrived in front of a grotto or cavern. A company of grenadiers was ordered to descend by the hollow way which leads to it, but scarcely had they advanced a few steps when a discharge of musketry obliged them to fall back. The position was inexpugnable, and as the place could only be entered man by man, our whole corps would be destroyed in the attempt. Confident in their retrenchments, before which the Turks had always been foiled, the Arabs refused to surrender. Then the colonel ordered the men to cut wood and make faggots, which with great pains they succeeded in letting down near the entrance of the three grottos. These faggots, mixed with straw, were drawn away by the Arabs as fast as they were let down, notwithstanding the firing that was kept up by men placed in ambush. At last a number of the enemy being killed, and the entry being encumbered, the Arabs were obliged to renounce their attempt. Fire was then flung down, and the immense mass of wood was set in flames. The whole of the 18th was employed in supplying this furnace. Then was heard inside a frightful tumult of cries, groans, and discharges of musket shots. It was afterwards ascertained that the Arabs were deliberating what course to determine on, but at the time it was not known that the most violent had gained the advantage; the fire of the fascines was suspended, and negociations were resumed. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th an Arab came forth through the flames and offered his submission. He was sent back to inform his unfortunate countrymen that they must follow the same example. The Arabs offered to pay 75,000 fr., but only on condition that the army withdrew, that they should not penetrate into the interior of their grottos, and that they should keep their arms. These conditions having been refused, they returned into their grotto. They resumed their firing on us, and on such of their own party as attempted to escape; and on our side orders were given to continue throwing down wood. Three hours

were given to the Arabs to reflect on their position. At length, on the 19th, after twelve o'clock, the wood was again set fire to and kept up all night. What pen can describe this picture? To behold, in the midst of the night, by the light of the moon, a body of troops employed in keeping up an infernal fire—to hear the heavy groans of men, children, and animals—the cracking of the calcined rocks as they tumbled down, and the continual detonations of fire-arms! During the night, too, there was a terrible struggle between the men and cattle. In the morning, when the entrance of the caverns was set clear, a horrible spectacle struck the eyes of the assistants. . . . . I have visited the three grottos, and this is what I saw. At the entrance lay oxen, asses, and sheep; their instinct had drawn them to the opening, to breathe the air which was wanting inside: amongst these animals, and heaped together under them, were women and children. I saw a man dead, the knee on the ground, and the hand on the horn of the oxen, and just before him was a woman holding a child in her arms. It was easy to see that this man had been stifled, as well as the woman, child, and ox, at the moment when the Arab was endeavouring to preserve his family from the fury of the animal. The grottos are of immense size. Yesterday seven hundred and sixty corpses were reckoned; only sixty men came out, three quarters dead; forty could not survive, and died immediately; there are ten who have been sent to the hospitals in a most dangerous state; and the ten others have been sent away to their tribes. To-day, the 23d, we are still in front of these grottos, which it is impossible to look at without shuddering. Pestilential exhalations are breaking out. At ten o'clock we raise our camp. Scarcely had the news of this terrible catastrophe become known, when the whole Dahra submitted. From all quarters the Arabs are coming in bringing their arms; our camp is encumbered with muskets, and in consequence the troops are to receive six days' provisions, in order to dispose of the mules to carry the arms. It is necessary to be, like us, on the theatre of events to recognise all the efforts which were made to prevent this catastrophe, and to comprehend the importance of reducing these folks, in the interest of the general tranquillity. But the grottos of the Ouled-Riah will always have a sad renown.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JULY 21.

THE PENINSULAR ARMY.—The Duke of Richmond presented a petition from a number of officers of the Peninsular army, praying that some decoration might be appropriated to that army in consideration of its services in Spain.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that a petition of this nature should have been presented to her Majesty, and not to Parliament. He thought the Peninsular army had no reason to complain of having been neglected. There had been medals struck in commemoration of its services; the thanks of Parliament had been given to it no less than sixteen times, and various brevets had conferred upon it more substantial benefits. After some observations from the Marquis of LONDONDERRY and the Duke of RICHMOND in reply, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

IRISH COLLEGES.—Lord STANLEY moved the second reading of the Irish Colleges Bill, resorting to most of the arguments already adduced in the House of Commons in support of the measure, although he freely admitted that the Bill involved the principle of the endowment of the Catholic religion.—The Earl of SHREWSBURY opposed the Bill, as laying the foundation of a system of godless education; he hoped the Government would withdraw it, for if enforced it would become a fresh source of discord, instead of tending to the amelioration of religious dissensions in Ireland. Lord BROUGHAM eulogised the measure as one of the most important in its probable consequences that had ever been brought under the consideration of Parliament, and expressed his gratitude to the Government for bringing it forward.—The Earl of CARNARVON opposed the Bill, as not providing for the religious education of the pupils. The state should stand *in loco parentis*, when it established a system of education, to profit by which it was necessary that the pupils should be separated from their families. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE cordially supported the measure, though he could wish to see it in some respects improved.—Lord CLIFFORD also supported the Bill, though he hoped that in committee the suggestions thrown out by the Marquis of Lansdowne would be carried out.—Lord BEAUMONT and the Bishop of NORWICH severally supported the Bill. After a few words from Lord LYTTLETON, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—In reply to a question from Mr. Hawes, Sir R. PEEL said that the report presented by the South-Eastern Railway Company had been taken into consideration by the Government, and that after the presentation of that report, Mr. Bonham and Mr. Boldero had tendered the resignation of their offices, stating that although they felt conscious of personal integrity, and that they were not to be influenced in the discharge of their public duties by the shares which they had held in railway companies, they yet felt that their utility and efficiency as public servants must be temporarily impaired by what had taken place. It was his painful duty to be obliged to advise her Majesty to accept both resignations. With respect to Mr. Wray, the Secretary for the Home Department had addressed to him an admonitory letter, telling him to confine himself for the future exclusively to matters connected with his own department. The Board of Ordnance had felt itself called upon to absolutely dismiss Mr. Hignett.—Captain BOLDERO entered into an explanation of the circumstances attending his share transactions, which were upon so small a scale as not to leave a ground for supposing that he could be influenced by improper motives. He had only resigned because he felt that in the state of public feeling his efficiency might be impaired, though he was utterly innocent of anything improper either in his actions or his motives.—Mr. HAWES asked if Sir JAMES GRAHAM was of opinion that the public would be satisfied by the mere implied censure of the conduct of Mr. Wray?—Sir J. GRAHAM said that, personally, Mr. Wray was unknown to him, and he had only judged of his conduct by the report, and the evidence by which it was accompanied. Thus judging, he thought public justice would be satisfied by the reprimand he had received.—Mr. HAWES asked if the Right Hon. Baronet would object to the production of the letter he had written to Mr. Wray?—Sir J. GRAHAM said the production of such documents was unusual, but he would not object to its production.—Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his surprise at the course pursued by the Government towards Mr. Wray, and said he could not see the difference between 300*l*. given in the way in which Mr. Wray had given it to Mr. Bonham, and 300*l*. given to a member of Parliament to vote for or against a particular Bill.—After some discussion the matter dropped.

NEW ZEALAND.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply.—Mr. C. BULLER called the attention of the House to the recent occurrences at New Zealand, awarded high praise to the chivalrous conduct of Heki, and drew a melancholy picture of the condition of the settlers, amidst a native population flushed with success and plunder. The settlement of Wellington, consisting of from 4000 to 6000 colonists who had emigrated from this country with property to the extent of 2,000,000*l*., was surrounded by upwards of 8000 natives, who were kept in check by a force of only fifty soldiers, the remainder of the troops having been dispatched to Auckland. The responsibility of this state of things rested wholly with the Government, which, owing to adopting the policy of Lord Stanley, had created a war of races. It was of little use that Captain Fitzroy should have been recalled unless such recall were to be followed by a change of system. In the recent debate upon the subject, the declarations of Sir R. Peel appeared to be so fair, that he was blamed for forcing a division upon the question; yet, since then, Lord Stanley had stated in the House of Lords, that all the difficulties of New Zealand had arisen from the conflict of the claims of the company with the conditions entered into with the natives by the treaty of Waitangi—a treaty which he declared it to be the intention of the Government religiously to adhere to, although quite conscious that this religious adherence to the treaty was coupled with a land tax, the real object of which was the confiscation of the landed property of the natives, a species of trickery analogous to that of ring dropping, so well described in "Roderick Random." The Honourable and Learned Gentleman contended that the spirit which still pervaded the Colonial Office was opposed to the peace, prosperity, and security of the colony, and moved the following resolution:—"That this House regards with regret and apprehension the state of affairs in New Zealand, and that those feelings are greatly aggravated by the want of any sufficient evidence of a change in the policy which has led to such disastrous results."—Mr. HOPE, the Under-Secretary of the Colonies, replied at great length to the arguments of Mr. Buller, defending Lord Stanley from the charges of deceit or unfair dealing in his correspondence with the directors of the New Zealand Company. He also read extracts from letters, showing that public confidence had been revived in Auckland by the arrival of troops from Sydney, a portion of which had been sent to Wellington. He believed, from the intelligence recently received, that there was no probability of a combination of the native tribes against the settlers. Lord Stanley was doing little beyond following out the policy of Lord John Russell, in recognising the title of the natives to their lands, and taking care, without exhibiting the slightest hostility towards the company, to maintain good faith with the natives, and from this course he would not be driven to adopt a policy which he viewed as one of confiscation and spoliation.—Mr. ROEBUCK contended that the Colonial Office was ruled by missionary influence, and that no good could be done till the whole system was changed. A land-tax he condemned as a paltry, pettifogging, thimble-rigging trick, by which, in the shape of annual forfeitures, the whole of the land secured to the natives by the treaty of Waitangi would ultimately devolve to the Crown. It would be better at once to vest the whole of the lands in the Crown, and give compensation to the natives.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the course pursued by the Government, and denied the validity of the title of the New Zealand Company to the lands which it had acquired. He also attributed the strife in the colony to the exertions of the Government to protect the interests of the natives.—Mr. LABOUCHERE contended for the justice and policy of upholding the treaty of Waitangi. After some observations from Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. AGLIONBY, the debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, JULY 22.

LORD BROUGHAM AND "THE TIMES."—The attention of their Lordships was occupied by another discussion upon the subject of their privileges. It was mooted by Lord BROUGHAM, who complained of an attack reported in the Times newspaper to have been made upon him by Mr. F. French, in the course of the debate upon the cases of Mr. Bonham and Mr. Boldero, in the House of Commons. Mr. French was said to have charged him with having suppressed exculpatory evidence in the committee on the fraudulent transactions connected with the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill, and with having held secret communications with hostile parties; and these charges were said to be accompanied by strong personal language directed at the Noble and Learned Lord. Those charges were, he contended, foul, libellous, slanderous, and a gross breach of the privileges of the House. The facts of the case were these. The standing orders committee of the House of Commons had reported against the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill, but Mr. French had induced the House to rescind the resolution of the committee, and to permit the Bill to be proceeded with. It afterwards appeared, said the Noble Lord, that Mr. French was one of the company the board of directors of which were realising considerable sums by trafficking in shares, and no doubt gratifying their patriotic feelings at the same time. An inquiry was, however, instituted upon the petition of a Mr. Pym, by a committee of their Lordships, and it then appeared that of 970 applications for shares in the company, only 111 had been accompanied by references; and inquiry having been made into 29 out of those 111, no less than 14 were found to be fraudulent; upon which further search was abandoned, upon the principle, he supposed, that if they went further they would fare worse. The exculpatory evidence which he was charged with suppressing was that of Mr. Joseph Parkes, the attorney, who, however, could only speak to the general practices of railway companies; while the secretary to the London and York Line, a witness whose examination he had suggested, proved that the practices on the Dublin and Galway line were perfectly the reverse of the course adopted on his own. The Noble Lord condemned as pharisaical the severe course pursued towards Captain Boldero and Mr. Bonham, while such practices were tolerated as those to which he had adverted. The attack attributed to Mr. French he was bound to believe to be a gross fabrication; for that Hon. Gentleman was reported by the other morning papers to have been inaudible, and he could not conceive that the House of Commons would have passed without notice so gross a violation of privilege had it really occurred. The Noble and Learned Lord concluded by leaving the matter altogether in the hands of the House.—After some observations of the Earl of BESBOROUGH, the Earl of WICKLOW suggested that the printer and reporter of the "Times" newspaper should be called to the bar of the House.—The Duke of WELLINGTON considered the case a grave one, and moved that its further consideration should be postponed until Thursday, which was agreed to.

The Irish Colleges Bill was passed through committee.

The remaining Bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The case of the Rajah of Sattara was brought under the consideration of the House by Mr. HUME, who moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry into the alleged charges against Pertaub Shean, late Rajah of Sattara, and whether he has been furnished with a copy of the charges and evidence against him on which he was deposed from his raj, and now lives an exile and state prisoner at Benares; and that her Majesty will be pleased further to direct inquiry to be made into the charges for bribery and corruption by Krushnajee Sadusee Bhidey (as stated in the papers before this House) against Col. Ovans, whilst resident at Sattara, and against Ballajee Penil Natoo, who assisted Colonel Ovans at the court of Sattara." Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion. Mr. EMERSON TENNENT said that this was an attempt to obtain the revision of a case which had already been decided against the Rajah by every tribunal which had adjudicated upon it. It had been decided upon by three Governors-General of India, and by the East India Company at home, and all the decisions upon these repeated appeals were confirmatory of the first decision. Under these circumstances it would be useless to re-open the case, and it would also be mischievous to the effective administration of public affairs in India. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HOGG, Sir E. COLEBROOKE, Mr. WAKLEY, and Mr. B. BARING took part; after which the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. EWART then moved for the repeal of the duties on the importation of butter and cheese.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion as being inconsistent with the financial arrangements for the year.—After some observations from Mr. M. GIBSON, Mr. HUME, and Mr. COBDEN, Sir R. PEEL objected to bringing forward such a motion at so late a period of the session, when all the financial arrangements of the year had been completed. After some discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 136 to 38.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

The House did not sit on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock, and sat continuously, without any adjournment whatever, to the close. A very considerable quantity of business was disposed of.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Mr. FRENCH took an opportunity of adverting to the question of privilege mooted in the House of Lords, and explained the circumstances which caused him to attack Lord Brougham as he had done respecting his conduct in the committee of the House of Lords upon the Dublin and Galway Railway Bill. He admitted the correctness of the speech attributed to him, and of which Lord Brougham complained; and, retracting all the personal observations contained in it, regretted that any expressions of his should have given pain to the Noble and Learned Lord.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hoped that Hon. Members would be more cautious in attacking members of the other House of Parliament, acting either in their legislative or their judicial capacity. Contrary conduct would only lower the character of the House in the estimation of the public.

NEW ZEALAND.—The adjourned debate on New Zealand was resumed by Captain Rous, who recommended that a middle course should be pursued, not only with respect to past differences, but also as to the future government of the colony.—Mr. WARD had no wish whatever to treat the question as a party one. In fact, he regarded the question rather as a colonial than as a national one. He pressed on Sir R. Peel the necessity of following out his own expressed convictions, and, disregarding the obstinacy and petulance of Lord Stanley, bestow on a colony, comprising no less than 10,000 British settlers and 100,000 brave and active aborigines, the benefits of a government by which all questions in dispute would be satisfactorily settled. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. G. PALMER, Sir C. NAPIER, Lord INGESTRE, and Mr. HAWES took part.—Sir R. PEEL said he believed that Lord Stanley was anxious to act in the best spirit towards the New Zealand Company, so far as he could do so consistently with his duty to the Crown and with good faith towards the natives; and the Government were willing, and, indeed, determined, to afford the company all the assistance in their power, giving the most liberal interpretation possible to their agreement; but they were also determined not to assure to the company the possession of a given amount of land in certain localities without instituting a previous inquiry into the validity of their titles, and without due consideration of the claims of the natives. It was rather unfortunate that this country had abandoned its right of sovereignty by discovery, and that it had been content to obtain it by cession from the natives. But having done so, however, we were bound to maintain our obligations. He conceived that this cession gave an absolute right to the Crown over all lands to which the natives could not lay claim. This, however, was wholly different from the course which the New Zealand Company called upon them to pursue—at the point of the sword, if necessary. Our future policy, he contended, should be the protection and the conciliation of the natives. They should beware of imitating in New Zealand the conduct of the French in Algeria. Between Lord Stanley and himself there was the most perfect identity of opinion; they were both equally desirous of promoting the future prosperity of the colony; and he could not sanction the idea that there was any difference between himself and the Noble Lord, who with so much industry and unexampled ability filled the office of Colonial Secretary.—After some observations from Mr. ROEBUCK, Lord J. RUSSELL said there was nothing to induce them to suppose that there would be any change in the policy which had already produced such melancholy results, and from which more disastrous results were still impending. Lord Stanley appeared to think that nothing could be right unless it were directly opposed to the company, with which he appeared to think he was bound to have a lasting controversy. The Government had done nothing since 1841 to promote the prosperity of this important colony. While indulging in glowing panegyric on the advantages of representative government, the letters of Lord Stanley were equivalent to a declaration that for a century to come New Zealand would not be in a fit state to receive the blessing. In fact, the state of things in New Zealand was calculated to destroy all confidence in the minds of the emigrants, who would direct their enterprise and capital to Australia. They were pursuing a course in order to gratify the pride and obstinacy of Lord Stanley, calculated to endanger the prosperity, if not the security, of the colony.—The House divided on Mr. C. BULLER's motion, which was defeated by a majority of 155 to 89. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, JULY 24.

DUBLIN AND GALWAY RAILWAY.—REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.—PRIVILEGE.—Lord BATHURST said he had been directed, as the chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the charges brought against the Dublin and Galway Railway Company, to call the attention of the House to their report. The Committee had met and considered the petitions which had been referred to them, and had heard counsel and had examined witnesses in support of the allegations in the said petitions, and had arrived at the opinion, that most systematic frauds had been used for the purpose of obtaining the necessary number of signatures to the subscription contract. No proper attention had been paid to the letters of allotment. Names had been inserted without the consent of the parties, and letters had been sent to country postmasters, with a request that they might be returned to London through the Post Office. It also appeared that 250*l*. were to be paid to a person on his not bringing certain charges against the company, and 500*l*. more on the Bill passing the Standing Orders' Committee. The subscription contract did not amount to three-fourths of the estimates. The result of the deliberations of them had induced the Committee to express entire concurrence in the Report of the Committee, and that the reduction, in the amount of deposits last session, by the House of Commons, had given a facility to frauds like those mentioned in their report. Under all these circumstances, they had come to the decision not to inquire further into the Bill without further directions from the House.

Lord BROUGHAM moved an humble address to her Majesty, praying that she might be graciously pleased to give the necessary directions for preparing accommodation for their Lordships in the new Houses of Parliament by the next session. The motion was discussed, and the House divided: for the motion, 16; against it, 24; Majority 24.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Compensations Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Earl of LINCOLN, the Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Sir JAMES DUKE moved the following addition to the sixth clause:—"Be it enacted, that from and after the 31st day of December next, there shall be allowed upon the exportation from the port of London, westward of the city boundary on the river Thames at Staines, of coals exceeding in quantity in one barge, lighter, or other vessel, twenty tons, which shall not have been landed, a drawback of the full amount of all the rates or duties which shall have been paid in respect of such coals, subject however to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to prevent fraud in respect to such drawback, such rules and regulations to be approved of by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for managing the Affairs of Trade; and if the master of any vessel, or any coal weigher, shall in any certificate or otherwise state any circumstance which is not true, for the purpose of enabling the owner of such coals, or his agent, to obtain any such drawback as aforesaid, or if any lighterman or other person employed to carry such coals to their destination westward of the city boundary on the river Thames at Staines, shall not deliver the whole quantity of such coals at some place to the westward of the said boundary, every such master or coal weigher, lighterman, or other person, so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds." The Honourable Alderman said that at the present time the whole coasting trade of the southern ports of this country was in the course of complete annihilation by the operation of the railroads; and our mercantile marine stood in need of the encouragement which his proposition would give.—Mr. HUME seconded the motion, believing that, if consented to by the Government, it would confer a great public benefit without interfering with the revenue. The high tax upon coals had a tendency to destroy our coasting trade, and the nursery for seamen which this trade afforded.—Sir G. CLERK opposed the motion, and said he did not believe there were any grounds for fearing a decrease in the tonnage of the British shipping trade; if there was a decrease in the trade of sailing vessels there was an increase of the trade by steamers. He thought the proposition of the Honourable Alderman was objectionable, as calculated to open the door to a great deal of fraud.—Mr. FOSTER supported the motion. He doubted whether the shipping trade of this country was keeping pace with the increase in other countries, and thought there was great impolicy in keeping up a high tax upon coals.—Mr. J. S. WORTLEY thought it was a great injustice that one article should be selected to be taxed for paying for all the improvements that were carried on in the city of London. Two divisions took place on the clauses; the number of members voting in each case being 61 and 65.

On Sir R. PEEL moving the order of the day for going into committee on the Slave Trade Brazil Bill, a rather arduous debate ensued, in which Mr. C. GIBSON spoke at considerable length on the nature of the slave treaties to prevent the traffic in negroes.—Mr. HUTT believed that if the Bill passed our trade with Brazil would be extinguished in two years.—Lord PALMERSTON supported the Bill. The House went into committee, and several clauses of the Bill were discussed.

On the motion for going into committee on the Scotch Turnpike Roads Bill, Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment, that it be postponed to that day three months. The House divided: for the amendment, 42; against it, 16; Majority, 26.

Other Bills were progressed. Adjourned.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By express in anticipation of the Indian Mail we have letters and papers from Calcutta to the 2d of June; Bombay, *via* Madras, to the 3d of June; and China to the 12th of April.

It appears that preparations are in progress for the renewal of hostilities in the Ferozepore district after the rainy season. Military stores in great abundance were being conveyed to Jumna.

From Lahore the news is that there is now a lull in the political tempest; the Queen-mother seems to have abandoned Gholab Singh, and to have appointed Jowahir Singh, her own brother, as the Wuzeer.

The Khalsa troops had acquiesced in the Ranee's appointment of her brother Jawahir Sing as Prime Minister, or Wuzeer, he having previously been only acting as such *ad interim*. He was formally invested with all the honours on the 14th ult. It was thought, however, that he would not long continue in his high office, as he was in very ill odour with the troops, who, it was suspected, were plotting his downfall. His rival, Gholab Singh, is thrown into the shade at present, and was supposed to contemplate a retirement to his home in the hills. Nothing was said of hostile movements against the British, and it was probable that so long as Jowahir Singh remained at the head of affairs, and his sister possessed the rather remarkable power she had for some time exercised over the army, no more would be heard of the threatened invasion.

Peshora Singh had taken possession of several villages, which he expressed his determination to retain. It was stated that they yield a revenue of 60,000 rupees.

According to the accounts we have received from Affghanistan, the Ameer had given up his intention of seizing Peshawur, moved thereto by his wish to leave the Seikhs unembarrassed in their threatened conflict with the British, whom he would not like as neighbours settled in the Punjab. By the latest reports, however, it would appear, that even if Dost Mahomed had given up his hostile designs, his son and Wuzeer, Akhbar Khan, was still bent on the attack. Sir C. Napier's recent advance against the robber tribes in Upper Scinde seemed to have greatly alarmed the Chiefs of Candahar, who imagined he was about to pay them a visit. One of them, it was said, hastened to Cabul to request the Ameer's intercession with the British Government.

There had been a counter-revolution in Nepaul. The famous Chief Matabur Singh, whose influence enabled the old King's son to force his father to abdicate in his favour, had been assassinated. He was admitted to a private audience with the old King, and shot dead in the royal presence. Deprived of this powerful friend and supporter, the young man had become a mere cipher; the father had resumed the government, and affairs had reverted to the position which they occupied before the 10th of December last.

The disputes at Lucknow remain, we believe, unadjusted. It would be a happy thing for the people of Oude if they should terminate in some arrangement which would give the British Government a more powerful voice in that country.

We have news from China to the 8th of April, the most important item of which is that detailing an attack made by a mob of Chinese on Mr. Montgomery Martin, the Rev. V. Stanton, the colonial chaplain, and Mr. Jackson, the vice-consul, while walking round the walls of Canton. These gentlemen were hustled, struck, and robbed, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. The Government of Hong Kong had demanded redress for this infraction of the treaty. There was a rumour of some disturbances at Amoy, but nothing certain was known of their nature or extent; even their existence was only surmised from the fact of a steamer having been hurriedly dispatched thither from Hong Kong.

The long desiderated augmentation in the number of artillery officers in the three presidencies had at length been ordered by the Supreme Government. Bengal was to have an addition of 46 officers, being one half of the entire increase—2 colonels, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, and 10 second-lieutenants. The promotions were to have effect from the 3d July. To adapt the artillery regiment to this increase of officers, it was to be re-organised after the following manner:—The Horse Artillery was to remain unaltered; the five battalions, each of five companies, of European Foot Artillery were to be made into six battalions, of four companies each. The two battalions of Native Foot Artillery, each of ten companies, were to become three battalions, of six companies each.

The mess-house of the 2d European Regiment at Sukkur had been burned down, and 10,000 rupees worth of mess property, exclusive of an English billiard table, the only one in Scinde, destroyed.

A duel, attended by serious consequences, had occurred at one of the up-country stations, between two officers of a native regiment.

The new duties came into operation on the 2d of June. They will produce a large profit on existing stocks, which may amount, perhaps, to half a million sterling, and this will reconcile a great many persons who were originally opposed to their imposition.

At Bombay hot weather had prevailed to a fearful extent during the last few days before the departure of the mail. There was no appearance of the rains setting in. The cholera had begun its ravages at Panwell and at Poona, and all through the country, and great apprehensions were afloat of its extension.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 10.—On the 30th of June the French war steamer Gomer, having on board his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, arrived at this port from Algiers and Tunis, at which place his Highness stopped to visit the chapel of St Louis. The ostensible object of the Prince in coming here is to visit Mehemet Ali and Upper Egypt, but his Highness has chosen the very worst season of the year for ascending the Nile, as, besides the excessive heat, the river at present has throughout its course the very unpicturesque appearance of a dirty ditch between embankments fifteen feet high.

During his stay at Alexandria the prince resided at the palace of Said Pasha, called the Gabareh, and was the object of the most assiduous attentions on the part of Mehemet Ali, who had just received intelligence of the very gracious reception recently given to his sons at Paris by Louis Philippe, and therefore he appears to have been doubly anxious to return the compliment, by gratifying in every way the wishes of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Pasha called on the Prince the day of his arrival, and on the morrow the Prince returned the visit, and was received by Mehemet Ali at his palace at Ras El Teen with every mark of respect, the viceroy coming out as far as the ante-chamber to meet him. It was noticed that in the course of their conversation the Pasha expressed a wish that the Prince should visit and give his opinion on the extensive line of fortifications that are being erected round the town by Gallice Bey, French colonel of Engineers. On the 2d the Prince dined with the viceroy at his palace, where a most sumptuous repast, in the European style, was served; and on the following day the Prince entertained the several consuls-general resident here. The Duke de Montpensier started for Cairo and Upper Egypt on the 7th, in one of the Pasha's steamers, accompanied by Said Pasha, the French consul, and several of Mehemet Ali's servants, who are to facilitate the Prince's journey by every means in their power.

We have had no recent intelligence from Syria, but some English travellers who have arrived here by the desert, describe that country as being in a very disturbed state, and they had been under considerable apprehensions from the Druses, who were roving in quest of plunder, and intent upon pillaging all travellers who came within their reach. The accounts brought by these travellers are necessarily very imperfect, as all communication in the country had been stopped, and they were not aware of the actual state of things.

Prince Puckler Muskau (says the "Cologne Gazette") is about to make a journey into Italy and the East, charged with an important mission by his government.

The "Augsburg Gazette" states that the Prince and Princess de Metternich would start on the 20th for the chateau of Johannisberg. It adds that the Prince has received a formal invitation from the King of Prussia and from Queen Victoria to be present at their approaching interview.

THE HAGUE, JULY 16.—It is affirmed that his Majesty the King will go in a few days to London, and that afterwards, on his return, he will honour the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg with a visit.

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.—Letters from Beyrout, of the 29th of June, mention that intelligence had just arrived there of a general rising of the Greeks in Crete, but no particulars are given.

SPAIN.—Our Madrid letters of the 15th instant state that the capital was tranquil, owing, probably, to the undiminished care of the military authorities to keep the discontented in awe. The journals still continued to exclaim against the suppression of the liberty of the press.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CANTERBURY.

Lord Canterbury died on Monday afternoon, at the residence of his son, in Southwick Crescent. Although he was in the sixty-sixth year of his age, he seemed to enjoy excellent health, and to be apparently so vigorous that there appeared every probability of his attaining to extreme old age. His lordship was the second child and the eldest son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, Esq., the descendant of an ancient Nottinghamshire family. He was born on the 20th of January, 1780; his school days were passed at Eton, and his education completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in the year 1802, he took the degree of A.B. His friends did not mistake his vocation when they recommended or sanctioned his adopting the profession of the law, for he possessed many qualifications likely to insure forensic eminence. After quitting Cambridge he lost no time in entering himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and in the year 1805 he was called to the bar by that honourable society. In two years after being "called," his Parliamentary life commenced as one of the members for Scarborough, for which borough he was returned by the influence of the Duke of Rutland, and which he continued to represent for exactly one quarter of a century.

Lord Canterbury was twice married; first on the 8th of July, 1811, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Dennison, Esq., of Denbies, in Surrey, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the 7th of December, 1815. By this first marriage he had three children. His lordship's eldest son of course succeeds to his title; and the second is well known as member for the borough of Cambridge, and Under-Secretary in the Home Department. Having thus briefly adverted to this portion of his family connections, we may with equal brevity dispose of all that is necessary to be stated respecting his family descent. He is a member of the noble house of Manners, and second cousin to the present Duke of Rutland, the name Sutton being assumed to mark his descent from the ancient Lords Lexington of Aram, whose sole heiress married the third Duke of Rutland. His lordship's father was for four-and-twenty years archbishop of Canterbury, a fact which no doubt influenced the selection of a title by the late Viscount upon becoming a member of the House of Lords, for we have no reason to believe that he had any connection with the ancient cathedral city.

Mr. Manners Sutton, on his entrance upon Parliamentary life, showed such aptitude for public business, that the recommendations of his powerful family were listened to by Mr. Perceval with very favourable attention, and he received the appointment of Judge-Advocate-General as long ago as the year 1809. The reader need scarcely be informed that this is an office not only of considerable importance in itself, but one rarely intrusted to any save those in whom the Administration of the day reposes unlimited confidence; for none, if we except the leading members of the Cabinet, have such frequent access to the sovereign. Mr. Manners Sutton was largely trusted by Mr. Perceval. Lord Liverpool reposed in him equal confidence; for he continued to fill the same office under both Ministers, and did not resign it until, in the year 1817, he was elected to the chair of the House of Commons. In that situation he became the successor of the first Lord Colchester, and the disposition to compare him with that eminent person had no tendency to raise Mr. Manners Sutton in the public estimation. During the fierce struggles of the Whig party against the prosecution of the war, while Colonel Wardle and Mrs. Clarke filled the house and the country with accusations against the Duke of York, in the conflicts wherein Canning and Castlereagh, Sheridan, Tierney, and Brougham were the combatants, the task of moderator to the Commons' House of Parliament devolved upon Lord Colchester. It could therefore occasion but little surprise that Mr. Manners Sutton should have appeared to no great advantage when attempting to follow in the footsteps of a man who had performed so arduous a duty with such signal success. It was quite true that Mr. Manners Sutton possessed all the advantages of a commanding presence, sonorous voice, imperturbable temper, and that winning grace of manner for which our language affords no precise epithet; but he was wholly deficient in that extraordinary perspicuity of diction and clearness of mind which made Mr. Abbott the best possible instructor upon all questions of Parliamentary usage, or the order to be observed in deliberative assemblies. Mr. Abbott also greatly excelled his successor in that dignified and impressive eloquence which so well becomes the mouth-piece of a legislative body. The addresses to the Duke of Wellington, for example, delivered by Mr. Abbott, in conveying the thanks of the House, were perfect models of that species of composition. His speeches at the bar of the House of Lords, and his reprimands from the chair of the House of Commons, acquired for Mr. Abbott as much and as deserved applause. Upon occasions of this kind, Mr. Manners Sutton was just as ordinary a person as Mr. Speaker Abercromby, or the Right Hon. Gentleman who now fills the chair of the House. But in the conduct of what is called private business, in advising the chairmen of committees, in governing the subordinate officers of the House, and every other duty connected with the speakership, it is by no means exaggerated praise to affirm that the merits of Mr. Manners Sutton have never been surpassed. The activity of commercial enterprise consequent upon the re-establishment of peace led to a rush of private business in the House of Commons, with which, perhaps, no man living was so well qualified to cope as the subject of this memoir. Men of all parties—those whose rights he protected, and even some of those whose designs he frustrated—have acknowledged that the skill and learning manifested by him in the conduct of their business have never been excelled by the most illustrious of his predecessors. If he sometimes wasted the time of others—and he certainly rather encouraged than repressed the practice of speech-making—he never spared his own; and few public men have laboured more sedulously, more conscientiously, and, generally speaking, with more success in the service of the State than Lord Canterbury.

When Lord Grey resigned in 1832, Mr. Manners Sutton was engaged with the Duke of Wellington in attempting to form a Ministry; this undertaking, however, was defeated by the debate in the House of Commons, which had the effect of reinstating the former Government in office. There is every reason, however, to believe that King William IV. felt peculiarly obliged to Mr. Manners Sutton on account of the share which he had taken in those proceedings; for by the express desire of the King he was invested with the order of the Bath—an honour never enjoyed by any of his predecessors with the exception of Sir Spencer Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton. In the latter end of the year 1834, when Lord Melbourne suddenly found himself out of office, the immediate adherents and personal friends of Sir Manners Sutton set an idle rumour afloat, that the Tory party thought of putting him forward as Premier, the only colour for such a report being that he took a very active part in the negociations for forming the first Peel Ministry. Though the prospect of his accession to the highest office was perfectly visionary, yet his close connection with the political intrigues of that period was considered in some quarters permanently to disqualify him for the office of Speaker; and upon his being put in nomination by the Conservative party, on the 19th of February, 1835, his opponent was chosen by a majority of 10, the numbers being 306 and 316. It is rather remarkable that the rejected Speaker was kept some time waiting for his peerage, but eventually he was called to the Upper House by the titles of Viscount Canterbury and Baron Bottesford. He was shortly afterwards selected to fill the important and delicate office of High Commissioner for adjusting the claims of Canada; but he ultimately resigned, without having ever entered upon his duties. On the 6th of December, 1828, he married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, of Curragheen, in the county of Waterford, widow of John Hume Purvis, Esq., and sister of the Countess of Blessington. There are few other particulars respecting the deceased peer which it is necessary to add to this notice. As already stated, he sat for Scarborough, from 1807 till the passing of the Reform Act, when he was returned for the University of Cambridge, and he continued to represent that distinguished seat of learning until his elevation to the peerage. There are several minor and personal anecdotes floating in society, with the details of which it would be easy to extend this memoir; but it is believed that even the forgoing outline will convey to every reader a sufficient knowledge of the public life and personal character of Charles first Viscount Canterbury.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

On Monday last Sir Charles Young, Garter King at Arms, and assistants, were engaged in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in placing the banner, sword, hood, and other insignia of the Order of the Garter, over the stalls of the following newly-elected Knights of this most ancient and noble order:—

DECANI Side.—Edward Earl Powis, and James Marquis of Abercorn.

CANTORIS SIDE.—Thomas Earl Grey, and Charles Earl Talbot.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING AT NOTTINGHAM.

A case of an extraordinary character has just occurred in Nottingham, in an attempt by a clergyman to swindle several tradesmen out of goods to a large amount; but, owing to his former proceedings having been made known in the public prints, happily in this instance he has been defeated. In order that the public may be fully apprised of the course adopted, I send you the fullest particulars. Three weeks ago an advertisement appeared in the Nottingham papers, of which the following is a copy:—

"SCHOOL.—COLLEGIATE, COMMERCIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL.

"A married clergyman, of some standing, and of considerable experience as a tutor, has come to reside in Nottingham, for the purpose of opening a boarding-school for young gentlemen, and has taken the house in Castle Gate, formerly occupied by Dr. Mitchell Davidson, which will be ready for the reception of pupils on the 4th of August.

"The plan of education to be adopted will be based on strictly religious principles, upon a system as far as possible catechetical and explanatory, and will embrace the usual Greek and Latin classics, the pure and mixed mathematics, and a solid, liberal, and comprehensive course of English literature; so that whatever rank of life the pupil may occupy, it will be the aim of the master that he possess the character and feelings of a scholar, the Christian, and a gentleman.

"A course of simple lectures, on a level with the capacities of the pupils, will be given once a fortnight, on some scientific or literary subject—it having been found by experience that a conversational style of instruction commands the attention, and awakens the energies of the mind without oppressing it; and while it affords an ample opportunity of frequent illustration, accustoms the mind to reason and think for itself—a point of the utmost importance in the education of youth, and far more beneficial than heaps of undigested matter obtained by rote.

"The accomplishments by eminent masters.

"French and drawing taught without extra charge.

"The advertiser would be happy to meet with clerical duty in the neighbourhood.

"For prospectuses and references, apply to the Principal, at his residence, Castle Gate, Nottingham.

"Castle Gate, July 16. 1845."

This advertisement excited much interest in the town and neighbourhood of Nottingham, particularly amongst the clergy, who felt their order somewhat involved by a gentleman entering the town without announcing his name; and it is mainly owing to this circumstance that the attempt at wholesale swindling has been successfully prevented. Immediately after the above announcement, a gentleman, habited like a clergyman and of polished address, called upon Mr. Jones, upholsterer, Beast Market Hill, Nottingham, and gave his name as the Rev. Dr. Berrington. He stated his intention of opening a school, and referred to the terms of his advertisement, which had appeared on the Friday preceding, and expressed a wish to be supplied with furniture, carpets, &c., for his house in Castle Gate. On Mr. Jones requesting a reference, the name of "Mr. Welchman, 77. Cornhill, London," was given, and he was described as a West India proprietor of great wealth. So frank and prompt were the answers to the several questions put, that Mr. Jones thought all was right; and believing that proper inquiries must previously have been made, or so large a house would not have been let, consented to supply the goods. Men were immediately employed in making and fitting carpets, setting up beds, and arranging the furniture to render the mansion complete. The articles supplied amounted to 200l. Finding that success had attended his efforts, Dr. Berrington then applied to Mr. Whetnall, wine merchant, Parliament Street, of whom he ordered wines and porter, which soon found their way into the cellar in Castle Gate. Mr. Hurst, china dealer, Chapel Bar, was also favoured with an order for china, and Mr. Parnham, bootmaker, Long Row, opened an account for shoes; the china, and six pair of shoes, all being promptly supplied. Mr. Palethorpe, engraver, speedily got ready a large brass plate, which was placed on the hall door, having had engraved upon it "Rev. Dr. Berrington's Academy." A barrel of ale, and eatables of every description, followed in rapid succession, and on Saturday morning last Messrs. Astill and Hedderley, ironmongers, Clumber Street, on hearing the oft-repeated tale, undertook to supply kitchen utensils to the amount of 40l. or 50l.; part of these goods was sent in the same afternoon, and the remainder was to go on Monday morning. A speedy end, however, was put to this extraordinary career by a clergyman, who, after anxiously searching to discover the character of the "married clergyman" about to favour the public with a "plan of education based on strictly religious principles," and a performance of clerical duties in the neighbourhood, found a newspaper containing a full-length description, in characters not to be misunderstood, of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Berrington. This paper, the "Witness," a Scotch newspaper, being placed, on Saturday evening, in Mr. Jones's hands, he discovered, to his utter astonishment and alarm, that his customer was the veritable Dr. Berrington who figured at Graveley, in Hertfordshire, in the month of March last, by taking a large house, opening school, giving extensive orders, and obtaining credit for goods to the amount of several hundred pounds. On reading this article, copied from the "Hertford Reformer," on the 29th of March last, Mr. Jones determined to adopt a prompt but a judicious course. Having arranged to call in Castle Gate that afternoon, he instantly sent an excuse, as it was market day, and requested that Dr. Berrington would call upon Mr. Jones at his house, as he wished to speak to him there. In a short time Dr. Berrington was on Beast Market Hill, and in conversation with Mr. Jones. During this interview, which was contrived to be continued three hours, twenty of Mr. Jones's workmen were dispatched, and they, entering the "large house," completely cleared it of all the articles which had been furnished by their employer. Dr. Berrington, on returning into Castle Gate, found out his mistake, and the news of the discovery getting wind, the house became so besieged, that the occupier quickly left it to the will of his creditors. On that day, for the first time, the lodgings this "gentleman" had taken were discovered. It appears that three weeks ago he took his two boys, one four and the other ten years old, to the house of Mrs. Hawkins, Milton Street, where he remained with them while he made the effort to swindle the tradespeople.

On the day he was discovered, his wife, in a far-advanced state of pregnancy, arrived, by train from London, and she, as well as the children, was wretchedly attired. On seeing her, the doctor said he had got the house ready, the wine was decanted, and bouquets of fresh flowers neatly arranged upon the tables. New clothes had been ordered for the boys, and every requisite had been furnished for a splendid career. The exposé, however, had unfortunately for him, but happily for others, ruined his bright prospects, and on the following day (Sunday) this rev. doctor and his family set out by train for London.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

RUNCORN AND PRESTON BROOK RAILWAY.—The committee to whom this line was referred met on Thursday at half-past eleven o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the merits of this railway. Present, Lord Camoys, chairman, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Kinnoul, the Earl of Uxbridge, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Mr. LOWNDES, counsel for the promoters, then addressed the committee on the rebutting case brought forward by the opponents of the Bill. The principal ground of objection was stated to be, that it was the intention of the promoters of the line to make it part of a grand scheme, by which a monopoly would be conferred on the Grand Junction Railway of the traffic of the county. He contended that that was a gratuitous assumption, and wholly unfounded, and that the real ground of opposition was the desire to prevent the prosperity of the port of Runcorn, and promote the trade of Birkenhead. After referring to the various points of the goods and passenger traffic, which had been referred to by the witnesses on behalf of petitioners, he concluded a very lengthened address by calling on the committee to confirm the decision which had been already come to by the House of Commons, and not to lend their sanction to an opposition which, if successful, would greatly retard the prosperity of the port of Runcorn, and prove most injurious to the welfare of the district. The room was then cleared, and on our re-admission, the chairman announced that the committee had carefully considered the merits of the proposed line, and had come to the conclusion that the preamble of the Bill was *not* proved. The committee then broke up.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY BILL.—Mr. Beckett Denison said the select committee appointed to inquire into the merits of this Bill had that day come to a decision, after a protracted sitting extending over a period of seventy-two days, and, with the exception of two branches to Wakefield and Sheffield, the committee had declared that the whole Bill was proved.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON, AND OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAYS.—The committee met at eleven o'clock, Lord Auckland in the chair, and immediately afterwards retired to consider the preamble of the Bill and the clauses. After waiting for about three hours and a half, during which time considerable anxiety was manifested by those present interested in the two great companies at issue, the committee returned at half-past three o'clock, when the chairman said that he had to intimate to the counsel on behalf of the two Bills, that the committee had decided the preambles of both to be proved, and had directed him to report the Bills, with the amendments, to the House.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON LINE.—Mr. Austin, Q. C., then proceeded to open the case of this line, stating that the promoters sought authority to construct a line of railway from a point on the Eastern Counties line near Cambridge, to the town of Huntingdon. The project was one of considerable utility to the district, traversing the important market town of St. Ives, about 16 miles long, and cost 150,000l. No engineering difficulties existed, and as it was unopposed, he felt assured that the committee would pass the preamble of the Bill. Mr. Borthwick, examined by Mr. Austin, Q. C.—Is an engineer, and, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Stephenson, has been engaged to lay out the Cambridge and Huntingdon Railway. The line would be 17¼ miles long, presenting no engineering difficulties, there being no tunnelling whatever, and its course being a practical level. Throughout its entire length the worst gradient is 1 to 270, and the curves are unusually favourable. By the plans, as deposited, it was proposed to cross two highways on a level, but they now intended to cross it by a bridge of the ordinary parliamentary height. The cost of the undertaking will be 150,000l., including 31,700l. for the land required. Mr. Duncan, solicitor to the company, under examination by Mr. James, deposed to the income anticipated on the line being 8844l., and handed in a list of the assents and dissents, the shareholders of 2,000l. and upwards, and other formal evidence. The preamble of the Bill was then announced to be proved, and the various causes were, without opposition, agreed to, the Bill being ordered to be reported to the House, with amendments, to-morrow.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.

HASTINGS, July 22.—The hops in this district progress favourably. A few grounds begin to show for burr. Duty is still called 180,000l.

WHATLINGTON.—The bines still continue to grow very fast, although in some grounds they are rather yellow at the bottom, but nothing to retard their progress. We want dry warm weather to ensure a crop.

WARTLING.—We have nothing new to add since our last report, as the hops in this and adjoining parishes continue in a very healthy and growing state. The burr is beginning to make its appearance in some grounds, and although they are more backward than usual, a few weeks of warm still weather would bring them forward very fast, and materially enhance both the quantity and quality of the crop.

WESTFIELD.—The hops in general are in a very healthy state. The burr has made its appearance, and there is every chance of growing a good crop, should the weather continue favourable.

BEXHILL AND HOOE.—The hop bine is growing very well, and free from vermin. The burr has not yet made its appearance; the picking must be rather late.

SEDLESCOMB.—The hops have grown very fast since the warm weather, and no doubt we shall have an abundant crop—free from vermin.

ICKLESHAM.—If any alteration has taken place since the last report, it is for the better. The favourable weather at this time is much in their favour.

UDIMORE.—Our hops continue to go on well, and the burr has begun to make its appearance.

GUESTLING.—Our hops continue clean, and look remarkably well. Farmers say they never looked so well.—*Brighton Gazette.*

FARNHAM, July 19.—The hops in this neighbourhood have been making great progress, but we find within the last few days an increase of fly in most plantations.

HORSMONDEN, July 21.—The hop bines in these parishes were never looking better. They are quite free of vermin, and have commenced coming into burr. Nothing seems wanting but warm weather to ensure an abundant crop.

MAYFIELD, July 18.—The hops continue to improve, and there is every appearance of a full crop, no change having taken place to alter this universal opinion. The burr appears to be working out, and altogether the appearance is very promising. The winds that have visited us have left no ill effect, and should fine weather prevail, which appears at this time to have set in, we may anticipate a not very backward gathering.

NINFIELD, July 18.—Our hops continue growing very fast, having suffered very little from the late winds; and we may now think ourselves safe from fly.

RYE, July 18.—The hops in this and the surrounding parishes are still looking very well, and continue almost free from vermin. Fine warm weather is all that is now required for perfecting the growth of the plant, and without which the hop-picking will be considerably delayed.

INTERRUPTION TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—[From a Correspondent.]—On last Monday evening, at a quarter before five o'clock, upon the arrival of his Grace the Duke of Wellington at the House of Lords, and immediately after he had dismounted, a tall and able man, of rather decent appearance, and about 48 years of age, rushed towards his grace from among the crowd which usually collects about this hour at the entrance of the house to see the duke, and was in the act of thrusting a letter upon his grace, when he was instantly collared by two constables on duty, and drawn back. His grace appeared for a moment slightly flushed, but paid no attention to the circumstance; and seemingly unconscious of anything unusual having occurred, gave his orders to his groom and walked into the house. The man was conveyed immediately into the house in the custody of the constables.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FLEET.

We publish the following observations on the subject of the Channel Fleet. They are from the pen of a naval officer:—

The decision of the present Board of Admiralty to maintain the effective and disposable force, provided for in the naval estimates, in the British Channel, is deserving of unqualified approbation. The proportion at present so employed equals a fifth of the seamen and marines voted for the year. At peace in all quarters of the globe, from the extended colonies and settlements of Great Britain, it will perhaps be found impracticable always to retain so large a demonstrative force in the English Channel; but the wisdom of the Admiralty in arriving at this determination to collect the present fleet, is based on the soundest reasoning. The provisions and stores supplied to this fleet direct from our home naval establishments is an actual saving of 15 per cent., independent of repairs—obviating the expensive necessity of hiring transports to victual a fleet in the Mediterranean, which has until this period been the rendezvous of British ships of war. But now less importance being attached to the value of such a position, from the rapid advances steam power is introducing into naval movements, it must be admitted that the eligible and effective station for line-of-battle ships is the English Channel, whether for the direct influence it exercises on our political relations with foreign Governments, or the confidence it imparts to the subjects of this country, with whom this service has been always a cherished and deservedly prized arm of defence.

Time, and the judicious improvements in paying seamen their wages in monthly allowances instead of the old manner, at the expiration of three or four years, has made Jack a more reflective being; and his first great improvement in his position is attributable to Sir James Graham, when he presided over the Admiralty. Discipline has made such happy progress in lessening corporal punishments, that the notion which universally prevailed that a British ship of war was unable to maintain interior discipline without proceeding to a foreign station, now no longer exists. The mutual benefit, too, received and conferred on the sailor by giving him an opportunity of laying out his wages in England, instead of a confined harbour like Malta, in which Jack was robbed of half his earnings to make some three or four individuals there wealthy in the extreme, is not to be overlooked; and, keeping a channel fleet in peace will do much to make the service popular with the mercantile marine.

The Admiralty also are enabled more efficiently to superintend the valuable experiments now under trial, than if they were deputed to a commander-in-chief on a foreign station; but it is to be hoped the present Admiralty will allow more publicity to be given to the results of these experiments than it furnished to the brig experimental squadron in the autumn of last year. Up to this time not a document has been laid before the public as to its results; and the public, who have an indisputable right to be enlightened on the success or failure of such interests, are alone indebted to the creditable efforts of the daily press. A series of circulars have emanated from the Admiralty, all tending to suppress fair inquiry. The results of the last line-of-battle ship squadron were dragged forth piecemeal, and no better auspices await the present. The only assurance the public can obtain is, that the reports will be made to the proper authorities, with whom it will remain, until from suspense will proceed indifference to the important interests involved in the trials.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—TWO PERSONS KILLED.

Between seven and eight o'clock on Tuesday morning the inhabitants of the village of East Stanford were alarmed by a loud crashing noise, which was speedily followed by the most heartrending cries of distress. It was quickly ascertained that the end house of a row, extending from the rear of the churchyard to an open plot of ground intended for the site of some new buildings, had fallen, and, as it was almost certain that several persons must have been within the house at the time it fell, great consternation prevailed. It appeared that the fallen house was rented by a man named Parker, in the employ of Mr. Jocelyn, a maltster. Parker, with his wife and two children, resided on the ground-floor; the upper part of the house, which consisted of two stories, being occupied by a family of four, namely, a man named Pyke, who follows the trade of a brushmaker, together with two boys, his sons, and an old decrepid man, the father of Pyke. The brushmaker, with one of his sons, was seen by a neighbour to leave the house at six o'clock on the morning of the accident, going out for the day to sell his brushes. Parker always leaves his house for the malthouse at five o'clock in the morning; so the inference was that the rest of the inmates, consisting of Parker's wife and children, together with Pyke's son and father, were in the house when it fell. A number of persons were soon at work clearing away portions of the rubbish, and shortly after the body of the old man was discovered, dreadfully crushed and quite dead. At a short distance from the remains of the old man the body of Pyke's son was dug out, and though much injured the boy was alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. A faint cry issuing from the remaining portions of the ruins stimulated the people to fresh exertions, and after a painful suspense of twenty minutes, the men succeeded in taking from the ruins Parker's two children, perfectly uninjured. The children slept in a kind of press-bedstead, and part of the rafters having fallen in a sloping position across the bed, had sustained the weight of the materials above. A further search discovered the body of the mother. The remains of the unfortunate woman presented a horrid spectacle, life being quite extinct. Several houses in the row, of which the fallen building formed a part, have been lately pulled down, and the house in question had been shored up preparatory to erecting some buildings which were intended to cross the space left by the demolished houses.

CHAINING FEMALES AGAIN AT KINGSWINFORD.

There are men on whom wholesome advice is entirely thrown away—on whom even threats produce no effect—who set law, justice, and humanity, at defiance. The brutal treatment of Eliza Price called forth from Sir J. Graham a declaration that chaining a female was illegal, and that the party guilty of such an outrage should, or ought to be, indicted. Public opinion condemns the practice; and yet, after the formal inquiry instituted by the Home Secretary into the allegations contained in the petition of Eliza Price, and ere the public indignation consequent on that inquiry is allayed, we have to record another case nearly if not quite as disgraceful, in the same locality, and by some of the same parties. It having become known that two girls were in the custody of Onions, the constable, at his own house, an inquiry was instituted, and the following statement was taken on the 15th inst., in the presence of a magistrate, who also directed Capt. Roberts, inspector of police, to make inquiries, and report to Mr. Hatton, the chief constable of the Staffordshire police.

Margaret Perry states as follows:—My sister, Susannah Hill, aged fourteen, was taken into custody by Onions, the constable, on Wednesday, the 9th of July. I heard of it, and between eleven and twelve o'clock went to Onions' house and found my sister in the back kitchen; Onions was at Higg's public-house; I went to him and asked him to let my sister have a bed; he said he had not a bed, and if he had he dare not put her in it. I asked him if he would take bail for my sister's appearance; he said he would not; I then left; I went to Onions' house the following morning, between eight and nine o'clock, and found my sister in the back kitchen with a handcuff on her wrist, and a chain fastened to it, the chain being fastened to the grate. She was sitting on a stool, and had not been in bed all night, but chained in the kitchen. I left her. I went again on the Friday morning between seven and eight o'clock. My sister was then in the back kitchen, chained to the grate. Emma Woodhall was handcuffed to her, and both chained to the grate. I left them there. My sister told me she had not been washed, and asked me to take her some soap and a cloth to wipe herself with. After the first night they were allowed to lie on the ground upon some bags, against the grate, with the handcuffs on and chained.

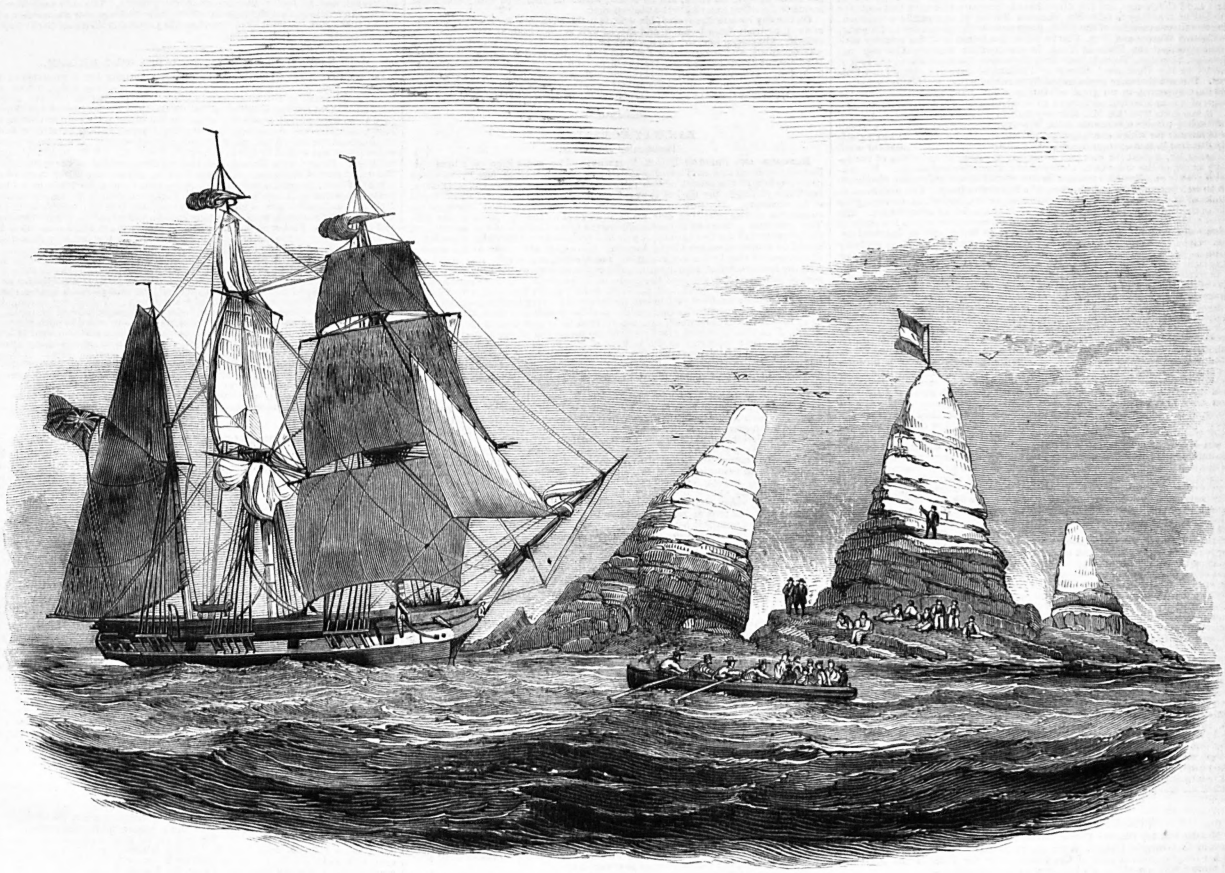
Mary Rowley states—Emma Woodhall is my sister. She is eleven years of age: she was taken into custody by Onions on Thursday morning. I went to Onions' house between eleven and twelve on Thursday morning and found my sister with Hill in the brewhouse. Onions said he was going to take them to the Cross Inn, Townsend. I went with them (more than two miles). I saw Mr. Lea, the magistrates' clerk. There were no magistrates at the Cross Inn, and Onions brought them back to his own house. Between nine and ten the same (Thursday) night I went to Onions' house, and saw both the girls in the brewhouse. I took my sister some supper. I went the next (Friday) morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. No one was up at Onions' house. I waited till 9 o'clock before I was let in. The two children were sitting upon a low bench against the grate; they were handcuffed together and chained to the grate; they said they had sat there all night. There was the remains of some fire in the grate. There was no appearance of bed or bed clothing. I did not see Onions; I understood he was in bed. I remained until ten o'clock. I went with my brother to Wolverhampton, more than seven miles, on Friday; Onions told me he was going to take them there that day. When Onions got to the public office at Wolverhampton, the magistrates had left. He then left Wolverhampton and brought them to the Cross Inn, Townsend (seven miles). Onions left them at the Cross Inn whilst he went up to Mr. Briscoe's, at Summerhill; he was away about half-an-hour. He then took the children back to his own house, and told me they were going to the Cross Inn the next morning. On the following morning (Saturday) I went to Onions' house and saw the children: they informed me they had been chained and handcuffed during all the previous night. I went to the Cross Inn with Onions and the children; we stopped there more than an hour, and then went to Mr. Briscoe's house at Summerhill. We saw Mr. Briscoe; he was lying on a sofa with pillows on it. Mr. Briscoe asked the girls if they had ever been at Stafford; he said they must go now. Mr. Fothergill, the prosecutor, was there. There was another person at the same time at Mr. Briscoe's house. He was committed to Stafford by Mr. Briscoe. A policeman took the man away to the station-house: Onions took the two girls to his house, and on the way passed near to the station-house, where they could have been left in custody of the police. Onions told me that Mr. Briscoe ordered him to keep the girls in his custody till the Monday following. I saw the two girls in the brewhouse on Saturday evening. I went again on Sunday morning; they were then in the brewhouse, and said they had been chained, as usual, in the kitchen all night. I saw them again on Sunday evening; they were in the brewhouse. I saw them on Monday morning; they were in the brewhouse. They said they had been chained all the previous night, as usual. On Monday night the girls were removed to the station-house. I saw Onions taking them. He told me he was obliged to take them, as somebody had been telling the Stourbridge magistrates of their being at his house. He took them to the station-house Brierly Hill, and delivered them to policeman Simmond. Simmonds told me I had better go to Stourbridge, and he would go with me. I remonstrated with Onions about his chaining the children. He said he would not chain them any more so heavy. This was on Friday. My sister complained, saying the handcuffs and chains hurt her wrists, and asked me to name it to Onions.

This is the statement of the sisters of the unfortunate children and we are further informed that on the warrant of commitment there is an indorsement, authorising Onions to detain them in his custody till Monday; and also that on Wells, the policeman who had charge of the man committed by Mr. Briscoe, asking Onions on Saturday whether the children were committed, he said no, not at present.

Our readers will naturally inquire, with what dreadful crime were these girls charged? Surely it must be one of fearful magnitude!—murder, arson, or some such heavy offence. But no, gentle reader, it's not quite so bad; "the head and front of their offence hath this extent—no more," that they had each stolen coals of the value of one halfpenny; and this in a district where picking small coals from the pit bank is scarcely looked upon as an offence, and of which, till of late years, scarcely any notice was taken.—*Worcestershire Chronicle.*

DREADFUL WRECK OF A DUTCH INDIAMAN.

On Thursday week, the Chance, a fine ship from Sidney, commanded by Captain Roxby, arrived in the London Docks, having on board a portion of the crew of a Dutch Indiaman, named the John Hendrick, H. W. Edkelenbury, master, which was totally lost on the rocks forming St. Paul's Island, on the morning of the 29th of May, while on her voyage from Amsterdam to Batavia. The manner in which the deplorable occurrence was discovered is remarkable. It appears that on the night of the 2d of June, the crew of the Chance were anxious to ascertain whether such rocks as were laid down in the chart, forming St. Paul's Island, fifty-five miles north of the equator, and twenty-nine degrees west, were really to be seen, as many doubts prevailed as to their existence. Captain Roxby informed them that if the same course they were then going was kept until the following morning, they would come in sight of the rocks. Accordingly, at eight o'clock, they descried them, and at half-past nine the captain was much surprised by observing, through a glass, a Dutch ensign flying from a spar on the island. It being surmised that a vessel had been wrecked near the spot, no time was lost in bearing up to the rocks, and, on nearing them, several persons were noticed on them, evidently in an exhausted state. The captain ordered the pinnace to proceed to their assistance. About twenty poor creatures were found lying about, exhausted and apparently in a dying condition. The boat not being able to take them all off, the captain, the chief officer, steward, carpenter, two seamen, and three apprentice boys, were first rescued, the remainder being assured by the boat's party that they would return and preserve them also. The ship was speedily gained, and on the captain learning that eleven persons were still on the island, he promptly ordered the long boat to be lowered, and, with the pinnace, started for the rocks. Only twelve minutes elapsed ere they had set out a second time for the island, but in the meanwhile a sharp breeze had sprung up, a tremendous sea ran, and a strong current set in to the westward. Both boats kept beating about for five hours, and it appearing evident that if they kept out much later they would be swept away, they returned to the ship, having been unable to render the promised assistance. It being probable that the gale might in some measure abate, Captain Roxby kept his ship beating about the island, as it was impossible to anchor, there being no soundings, for ten entire days; and having seen nothing of the poor creatures, who by that time must have perished from the intense heat and the want of water and food, he sailed for England, his own provisions by this time becoming very short. On questioning those whom he had saved, he learned that they belonged to the Indiaman in question; that on the morning of the 29th of May she was running under a press of sail, when at three o'clock the watch on deck discovered the rocks ahead so close as made it impossible to clear them. The helm was instantly brought to, but almost at the same moment she struck, and the succeeding wave pitched her on her beam ends. Every endeavour was instantly made to get her off; her rigging and masts were cut away in order to lighten her; but as the sea kept dashing her against the rocks with terrific force, she soon broke up. The captain succeeded in reaching the rocks with a line, and secured it round one of the loftiest cliffs; in effecting which he was no less than seven times swept down the rock, frightfully lacerating his body. The line being also made fast to the wreck, most part of the crew contrived to haul themselves on to the island by it. Four brave fellows attempted to land in a boat with the ship's papers and some provisions, but on nearing the breakers, a heavy sea capsized her, and they all perished. A poor boy, who has been saved, had his arm broken by being dashed against the rocks. On assembling on the frightful spot which they had been cast upon, which presented not the remotest chance of escape, starvation stared them in the face. Of wearing apparel they had saved none, save the few drenched rags that covered them; and of food, the only things they could rescue from the wreck were a cask of butter, a cask of flour, a small biscuit, and a small keg of gin. Immediately under the line, a burning sun pouring upon them, and not having a drop of water to quench their thirst, the heat was intense, and which they could only allay by wading into the sea up to the chin, and thus remain the whole day. At night time the spirit was distributed amongst them. The single biscuit was broken up and divided equally, and then they commenced scouring the rocks in the hope of finding further food. They succeeded in getting a few wild fowls and eggs. They were almost driven to madness. At dusk a few drops of rain were felt descending; they instantly laid out a sail to catch it, and held their heads up to the heavens with their mouths open. It soon, however, passed over. On the third day, to their great joy, a vessel bearing American colours hove in sight in the offing. They hoisted the signal on the spar, and in order to make doubly sure, the mate, seven seamen, and a passenger put off in the only boat they had been enabled to save, with a small piece of wood to dabble along, the oars being lost, to the approaching ship; but she passed onwards, and was not seen afterwards. The poor creatures in the boat then strove to regain the island; the current was too strong for them, and they were speedily lost sight of. That they have perished there can be no doubt. They had not the slightest provision with them; no compass, and no oars, the nearest place being Cape Roque, more than 600 miles distant. The sufferings of those left on the rocks, on perceiving the fate of those in the boat, were tenfold; and on the fourth day they gave themselves up to death. They were rapidly sinking from the effects of the heat, the skin on their face, hands, &c., actually peeling off. On the morning of the fifth day the Chance hove in sight, and, as before noticed, saved seven. Eleven, amongst whom was the doctor, were left on the island. On the arrival of the poor fellows in London, they waited upon the Netherlands consul, who, having relieved their destitute condition, housed them at the Yorkshire Grey Tavern, Lower Thames Street. The ill-fated Indiaman belonged to Rotterdam, was 800 tons burden, and had only been built about two months previous to her loss. To Captain Roxby the highest commendation is due for the humane and prompt steps he adopted to rescue the unfortunate persons on the island. Those who are indebted to him for the preservation of their lives, declare that nothing could exceed his endeavours to remake the island. Night and day he was on deck attempting it. Of the fate of the eleven poor creatures left on the rocks, it is the opinion of Captain Roxby, as also the Dutch captain, that they must have perished in a day or two afterwards; for had they been rescued by any other vessel, she must have been fallen in with by the Chance. The rocks being situated some hundred of miles out of the track of vessels trading to the Cape, perhaps scarcely two out of 1000 ever meet with them.



WRECK OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN—"JOHN HENDRICK."

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

On Monday last, the 14th instant, this extensively useful society held its last meeting for the present session, on which occasion his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury (the president) filled the chair; and amongst the members attending were the Bishops of Norwich and Chichester, the Dean of Chichester, and the Rev. Benjamin Harrison; with Messrs. C. Barnewell, H. J. Barchard, A. Powell, N. Connop, Joshua Watson, F. H. Dickenson, M.P., W. Davis, A.M., Thomas Dyke Acland, M.P., &c.

The secretary stated that upwards of seventy applications for the aid of the society have been received since the last monthly meeting, all of which the sub-committee have been actively engaged in examining, and in obtaining the information requisite to enable them to make up their report, it being their most anxious desire to bring before the general board, previously to its adjournment, every case under consideration, to the end that the applicants might be enabled to proceed with the various works in contemplation previous to the setting in of the winter season. The sub-committee have accordingly succeeded in submitting to the board thirty-four of these cases, to each of which a grant of money was then voted, as the meeting very properly considered it to be most desirable in any case neither to refuse aid from a deficiency of means, nor to defer the consideration of it until the society's fund should be adequately replenished, lest the good spirit which is now abroad in these important concerns might be in any way repressed.

It has often been our pleasing duty to direct the attention of the British public to the continuous and judicious labours of this society; and the importance of these labours, and the variety of objects to which its funds are applicable may be still more clearly comprehended from an account of the grants voted at this meeting; thirteen of these grants being in aid of the erection of churches in five populous districts, lately formed into parishes by the ecclesiastical commissioners, and in seven smaller districts endowed from local resources; seven other grants are for rebuilding churches; and the remainder, fourteen in number, being for the improvement and increase of the accommodation in existing churches, either by adding new aisles or transepts, or by re-arranging the seats, &c.

The new churches for which these grants have been voted are intended for the following districts:—Beggin, near Ashbourne—the population of this place is very poor, and in a state of ignorance truly deplorable; Tetbury, with an equally poor population, for here are, it seems, 1800 persons living in houses assessed at sums each not exceeding 4*l.* per annum; Moxley, near Wednesbury, with 2300 inhabitants, none of whom are above the condition of small tradesmen and artisans; at Hereford, the parish of St. John the Baptist, in which there is no church; Clandown, a district near Bath, with 1250 inhabitants; Cantley, in the parish of Sedberge, York; Kingsholm, a district adjoining Gloucester; Pembroke Dock, with 4000 inhabitants, principally labourers in the dockyard; St. Paul's, a new district in Hull, with 5000 inhabitants; West Street, Oxford Street, London; and Brighton.

The churches to be rebuilt are at Eye, near Peterborough; Hinton, near Blandford; Standford, near Hythe; St. Thomas, Winchester; Branston, near Coldstream; Ripley in Surrey; Badderley Ensor, near Atherstone.

The churches to be enlarged, &c., by these grants are Cilcain, near Mold; Wallingford, St. Leonard's; Hook Norton, near Chipping Norton; Wymerwold, near Loughborough; Shatton, near Swindon; Whitchurch, near Stratford-on-Avon; Upton, near Gloucester; Great Yarmouth; Alford, near Horsham; St. Philip, Birmingham; Crendall, near Farnham; Brightwell, near Wodbridge; and Llancynfelin, near Aberystwith.

The constant extension of the calls upon the society for its pecuniary aid plainly shows that it requires to be met by a considerable augmentation of the means to be placed at its disposal; and it is worthy of special notice that, during the last twenty-one years, its expenditure has increased rapidly every year, and the collections made in churches are quite insufficient to meet its present wants. At this moment, however, it is pledged to a sum exceeding its means by upwards of 15,000*l.*, and of this sum more than 6000*l.* was granted at the last meeting. It is, therefore, very natural to expect that all who are really and substantially, as well as spiritually, the "friends of the Church," will very seriously exert their best energies to procure the additional funds required, both in the shape of donations and annual subscriptions, for this very important object, in order that the committee may be able, upon renewing its sittings, not only to fulfil their present weighty engagements, but still further to extend their aid towards those applications to them which will, no doubt, have accumulated in the interim between this time and next October, as it should be known that the forms (official) of inquiry have recently been issued to numerous applicants, who find that their means of giving spiritual instructions to the people of their districts are far inferior to what the safety of society demands, and are each year diminishing as the population increases annually, in many places far beyond the means of giving them adequate church accommodation.

PROSECUTIONS.—From returns issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons, it appears that, at the summer assizes in 1844, there were 837 prosecutions for felonies, and 1120 at the Michaelmas or Epiphany quarter sessions in England and Wales. There were, further, forty-eight prosecutions at the assizes, and eighty-one at the quarter sessions, for misdemeanors specified in the Act 7th George IV. c. 64. s. 23. Of that total number, 3104, there were 705 in which no payment was made for brief or counsel's fee. At the last spring assizes there were 1759, and at the Epiphany or Easter quarter sessions 1126 prosecutions, making together 2885, in 725 of which no payment was made for brief and counsel's fee.

DEATH OF THE EARL GREY.

This melancholy, but not unexpected, event took place on Thursday evening, the 17th of July.

At the advanced age of eighty-two, and after a retirement from public life of ten years, Lord Grey descends into the tomb, justly esteemed for his private virtues, much praised for his political consistency, and greatly admired for the energy with which he assailed his adversaries, and the skill with which he defended himself.

Genealogists can trace a very ancient descent for the house of Grey de Howick. It appears to have been ennobled as far back as the reign of Edward IV., though knighthood was in the family many years before. Lord Grey's character has been before the world for a longer period than that of any other public man. He began life about the commencement of the American war; lived through the whole of that memorable conflict; gave his sanction to the early proceedings of the French Revolutionists; opposed the war against republican France; lived to see that war brought to a successful issue by England; took a leading part in the defence of Queen Caroline; supported the emancipation of the Roman Catholics; became Prime Minister; carried the Reform Bill; and retired.

He was born at Fallowden, near Alnwick in Northumberland, on the 13th of March, 1764. He went to Eton at a very early age, and was in the same class with Mr. Whitbread. From Eton he was transferred to King's College, Cambridge, while yet under the age of sixteen; and he left the university before he reached his nineteenth year, with the view of making what was then called "the grand tour." This he contrived to complete in less than two years, though he visited France, Spain, and Italy. He joined the suite of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who were then at Rome, and was present at the interview which took place between the Duke and the Pope. But political circumstances soon induced him to return to England. He had been somewhat distinguished — though not eminently so — both at school and college; his friends naturally expected from him the display of great talents; and he, at all events, was not the man to balk their expectations through any want of confidence either in his gifts or his acquirements. Nothing loth, therefore, he came home to stand the chances of a parliamentary contest; and, although then only twenty years of age, he was returned for the county of Northumberland.

EARL GREY.

The most memorable event in the early part of his career was the agitation of parliamentary reform. But even at that remote period, almost fifty years since, the question was no novelty. More than 100 years ago, Mr. William Bromley, member for Norwich, brought forward a motion for reform; and from the time of Mr. Bromley down to the days of Mr. Grey, there were motions for a change in the representation of the people, made at intervals of greater or less duration, according as the circumstances of the country might be more or less disastrous.

That Mr. Grey was a leading member of one of the earliest reform societies; that he presented the most remarkable petition on the subject ever laid before Parliament; that he originated a motion for reform thirty-seven years before any reform whatever was accomplished, are facts respecting which there can be no dispute; but to represent him as the father of reform is to overlook the long list of members of Parliament who brought forward that question at various intervals between the days of Mr. Bromley and those of Mr. Grey himself.

In the year 1806, the father of Mr. Grey becoming an earl, that gentleman assumed the title by courtesy of Lord Howick. On the death of Mr. Pitt, the Tory party found it necessary for a few months to withdraw from the conduct of public affairs; and an Administration was formed, in which Lord Howick filled the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, the leadership of the House of Commons devolving on Mr. Fox, who held the seals of the Foreign Office. In a few months after his accession to power, the earthly career of Mr. Fox was unexpectedly brought to a close, and Lord Howick became the Foreign Secretary. He ceased to be a minister on the 25th of March, 1807; on the 14th of November, in the same year, he succeeded to his father's honours, and took his seat in the House of Peers, having been for nearly twenty years a distinguished member of the House of Commons. He was only thirty-seven years of age when he found himself a member of the House of Lords; and, if he had not previously prepared his mind for the task of taking a lead in its proceedings, he was now in a condition to avail himself of all the advantages which opportunity and experience could furnish.

The late Earl Grey (being then Charles Grey, Esq.) was married, by special license, at the house of his father-in-law in Hertford Street, May Fair, on the 18th of November, 1794, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, afterwards first Lord Ponsonby. Her ladyship still survives, and the issue of their marriage amounted to no fewer than sixteen children, of whom six were daughters, and ten sons. Two of Lord Grey's sons are in the army, two in the navy, two in the church, and two (including the present earl) not engaged in any profession. Four of his daughters are living, and eight of his sons; of the latter only four are married; of the former, four also were married, but the eldest of these was the late Countess Dowager of Durham; the youngest of his children is now six-and-twenty years of age.

Repeated attempts were made from time to time to get Lord Grey into the Cabinet, but without effect. He continued firm to his Whig principles, and generally opposed the measures of the Tories, whilst he constantly advocated Reform in Parliament. At the period of the Bills of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline, the noble Earl constantly advocated the cause of that unhappy Princess — debating abstruse questions at law most ably, and cross-examining witnesses with acute skill; one moment launching denunciations against the King, another more than hinting at an impeachment of the Ministers; sometimes leading the arguments of counsel, often backing them up with authorities and precedents; no weapons were more bright and keen in that well-fought field, no spirit more undaunted, none whose blows fell upon the foe with more deadly execution, than did those of the man who has just departed from amongst us.

When the Tories gave up office, and Mr. Canning took the lead in affairs, overtures were made to the Whigs, but Lord Grey was impracticable, and would not hold any subordinate office under Mr. Canning. When the Wellington Ministry soon afterwards came into office, Lord Grey certainly assisted them to carry the Roman Catholic Relief Bill; but upon that occasion *he* did not adopt *their* doctrines; on the contrary, they were converted to his.

The accession of William IV., the declaration of the Duke of Wellington against parliamentary reform, the unsettled state of England, the revolution of the barricades, and the oft-repeated complaints against rotten boroughs and aristocratic influence, led to a demand so general and so peremptory for a change in the representation of the people, that Lord Grey was enabled to place himself at the head of a Ministry pledged "to reform, to retrenchment, and to non-interference." How far he carried these pledges into actual practice, is a matter of history with which the people are already well acquainted.

On the 22d of November, 1830, he kissed hands as First Lord of the Treasury, and on the 9th of July, 1834, he finally withdrew from the service of the Crown; but in the month of May, 1832, he was for a short time out of office, owing to the successive defeats on the subject of reform which he experienced in the House of Lords. The failure of all attempts to organise at that time a Conservative Ministry, and the clear understanding that the King was prepared to create as many peers as would carry the Reform Bill, replaced Lord Grey in office, and enabled him to accomplish one out of his three great undertakings. The abolition of negro slavery was doubtless effected during his Ministry, but it was not one of the measures to which he had specially pledged himself. At a cost to the country of 20,000,000*l.* he emancipated the black population of the West Indies; and as to the restraints which his Cabinet imposed on the pauper population of England, the public have been furnished with ample means of estimating those during the last ten years.

WALMER CASTLE, KENT.

The session of 1834 commenced with pretty plain indications that the days of Lord Grey's Ministry were numbered. It was evident that he and his colleagues had grown sick of the pressure from without; and, better late than not at all, they adopted the wise determination not to carry reform to the extent of revolution. Mr. Ward's celebrated motion, made on the 27th of May, for appropriating the surplus revenues of the church, decided the fate of the Cabinet, though its ultimate dissolution did not take place for nearly two months after the resignations to which that proceeding gave rise. For one or two years after he ceased to be Minister, Lord Grey occasionally attended the House of Lords; but about ten years ago it became evident to his friends, and but too manifest to the world, that the time had arrived when he ought to seek a repose suited to his advanced years, and cultivate those opportunities for reflection which the close of life so urgently demands. In his old age he enjoyed the affectionate veneration of a numerous family and a wide circle of friends; his latter years were not embittered by much bodily pain, or marked by any great diminution of intellectual power; and at an age exceeding fourscore he sank into the grave, having survived long enough to feel that his reputation was beginning to fade, and the events of his life to become matters of history.

The proximate cause of his Lordship's death was an attack of paralysis; but for some time past his health had been visibly declining; the greater portion of his numerous family were therefore in attendance at the moment of his decease; and it will be a melancholy satisfaction to his friends to learn, that he quitted this life with as little of corporeal suffering as could reasonably be expected to accompany the last struggle that human nature is called upon to endure.

Our artist has produced a correct likeness of the noble Lord; and here we would mention, in recommendatory terms, the splendid full-length engraving of Earl Grey, when First Lord of the Treasury, published by Messrs. Ackerman and Co., Strand. Its accuracy is undoubted, and in it the grace and gentlemanly ease of this distinguished nobleman are characteristically displayed.

PLACES WORTHY A VISIT.—No. IV.

WALMER CASTLE.

Walmer is about a mile distant from Deal. The houses are more than commonly respectable, and in general the residence of families of a rather superior class. The cottages are extremely rural and lovely. The castle has been a fortress since the days of Henry VIII., and the official residence of successive lords warden. The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, occupies it occasionally, and usually spends some portion of the autumn at this retired and sequestered place. From the windows and top of the castle you have a beautiful view of the fine roadstead called the Downs, between the shore and the Goodwin Sands, which is the usual place of anchorage for vessels of all dimensions, of which occasionally two or three hundred are riding windbound, or awaiting final orders, except during heavy gales from the north and east. In war time it was the resort of the North Sea fleet. The sea is only divided from the castle by a few yards of the beach, which at this place is flat, the cliffs commencing about half a mile nearer Dover, to which place, with but little intermission, they extend. The neighbourhood *is* pleasant, the healthful sea breeze lending a charm to the inland scenery. This castle was often visited in the summer by the late eminent statesman, Mr. Pitt, to whom, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, its use was appropriated. In November, 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert visited this place; and it has been for some years past a place of resort for individuals seeking a quiet and retired watering-place, affording, as it does, many attractions, and every accommodation for visitors.

EXCURSION TRAINS.—Last week was remarkable for the extent of its pleasure trips and immense trains, which were scouring the country, not only on the ordinary pleasure lines, such as the Dover and Brighton, but upon most of the commercial lines in the north, conveying hosts of holiday folks to different districts of the kingdom, and rendering the metropolis itself economically accessible to thousands. On Monday, the Midland Company led the way, and ran a train of pleasure tourists from Birmingham to Leeds for less than one farthing per mile per person. They also took visitors from Leicester to Matlock, Loughborough, and Derby. Upwards of 2000 persons from Sheffield visited Birmingham and its principal places of attraction, suitable accommodation being made for their reception and amusement. Pleasure trains were posting over the Preston and Wyre and North Union lines, from Lancaster, Blackburn, Darwen, and the villages, to Liverpool, to view the Great Britain. Week-day trains, to continue through the summer, were running from Preston to Fleetwood, and cheap trips to Fleetwood and Blackpool, to enable the inhabitants to indulge in sea-bathing. The Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton have also been running these sea-bathing excursion trains. The temperance excursion committee of Preston have made arrangements by which the poor and infirm of that district are to have gratuitous trips to Fleetwood, enabling them to enjoy the benefits of the sea breeze and bathing. Some of the mill-owners of Ashton are making arrangements to give their workpeople a trip to Fleetwood by rail, and to the Isle of Man by steamer, putting a stop to the labours of the mill for three days. The Manchester and Leeds have commenced running their two-hour express train between the termini. The cheap trains on Sunday last brought from Liverpool to Manchester 7000, who visited Cheshire and the Rock Lights.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY. — On Tuesday a sale by auction took place at the Auction Mart of the valuable freehold estate of the late Mr. J. Bailey, vice-president of the Royal Society, by the direction of the trustees under his will. The property consisted of about 1500 acres, situated between Romsey, Winchester, and Salisbury, and comprised several large farms, thriving woods, and plantations, &c., the whole realising an income of about 1811*l.* per annum. The greater part of the estate was free from land tax, and about 848 acres were tithe free. The sum of 30,000*l.* was the first offer, and after much competition it was knocked down for 44,800*l.*

DISASTER AT SEA. — Her Majesty's steam-packet Polyphemus, Lieutenant Spark, R. N., commander, when on her passage to Malta from Marseilles, with the Overland India mail from England, had the misfortune, in latitude 37 deg. 10 min. N., and longitude 11 deg. 10 min. E., on the morning of Sunday, the 13th of July, to run down the French brig Charles Auguste, Jean Videau, master, laden with a cargo of wool and linseed, bound to Marseilles from Trieste, which port she had left on the 11th of June. Although blowing very hard at the time, with a heavy sea running, the officers and crew of the steamer saved all hands (eleven in number) from a watery grave, and landed them at Malta on the following morning. The French vessel, which was lying to at the time, sank almost instantly. No blame whatever attaches to the steamer, which had her lights burning, and the usual watch on deck and look-out on the paddle-boxes; but it is much to be feared that the Frenchmen were *napping*.

The deaths of Earl Grey and Viscount Canterbury cause two vacancies in the governorship of the Charter House.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

MADLLE. TAGLIONI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that her BENEFIT and Last Appearance but one, previously to quitting the Stage, will take place on Thursday next, July 31st, 1845, when will be performed (for the last time) Rossini's opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

With entertainments in which will appear Mdlle. Cerito and Mdlle. Lucile Grahn. M. St. Leon and M. Perrot will lend their valuable aid.

In addition to which Mdlle. Taglioni will have the honour of appearing in Selections from various of her Principal Characters, which have been honoured with the most success.

Applications for Boxes, Pit Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, taken from the picture by Winterhalter, at Windsor Castle, with the gracious permission of Her Majesty. The House of Brunswick at one view:—George I., George II., George III., George IV.; William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte Coburg; the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, &c. The robes of George IV., restored from the British Orders of the Bath, Thistle, and St. Patrick; the National Group; Mr. Cobden, and Bishop of Exeter.

"This is one of the best exhibitions in the metropolis."—The Times.

Open from Eleven till Ten. Admission, Shilling; Napoleon Room, Sixpence. Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Madame Tussaud and Sons, Bazaar, Baker Street.

THE EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, NOW OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Seven o'clock, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY NEXT. Admission, 1s.
EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

Exhibitors are requested to send for their Works on Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th of August.

TO the SUBSCRIBERS of the LONDON ART UNION for 1845.—The Publisher of the "Art Union Prize Annual has the honour of announcing to the Subscribers that, on the 1st of August, the Large Paper Proof Copies, of which only a limited number is printed, will be ready for delivery. This volume contains 250 highly-finished Engravings from the original Pictures by British Artists, selected by the Prize-holders. Tastefully half-bound in Morocco, with device on side, Large Paper Proofs, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Small Paper, cloth, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*
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ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT PICTURE.

The Proprietors of the "Pictorial Times," anxious to testify their grateful estimation of the extensive patronage bestowed upon the Engraving of the Battle of Waterloo (the sale of which has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations), purpose, on the 9th of August, to present

EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO
The Pictorial Times
WITH A COPY OF
ANOTHER SPLENDID ENGRAVING,
BY THE NEW PROCESS OF GLYPHOGRAPHY.
The subject chosen is one of peculiar interest and great artistic capability. It is entitled
THE TOURNAMENT AT CALAIS
IN 1416.
THE EARL OF WARWICK UNHORSING SIR COLLARD FYNES.
FROM THE PICTURE BY EDWARD CORBOULD.
SIZE, TWENTY-THREE INCHES BY SEVENTEEN.

This spirited illustration of a stirring episode in the History of Early English Chivalry is finely contrasted with the Battle of Waterloo, and will afford admirable instances of the mode of ancient and modern warfare. The account is taken from a MS. in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum.

In 1414 the Earl of Warwick was in an embassy from the English court to the council of Constance. There he tilted before the Emperor Sigismond and his Empress. A certain German nobleman challenged him to the outrance for his lady's sake. The German was slain in the unequal trial. The Empress was so struck with Warwick's prowess, that she took the cognizance of his house, the bear and ragged staff, from the shoulder of one of his retainers, and placed it on her own. Warwick, with refined gallantry, sent her the next day the same device richly wrought in pearl. He was next appointed Captain of Calais, made his entry into that fortress in solemn procession, and, true to his chivalric notions, proclaimed a festival of arms. On the appointed day he repaired to the field in a sort of masmed *incognito*, in imitation of the unknown knights of the old romances. Three French knights in the same spirit accepted his challenge. The first day the Earl of Warwick entered the list in complete armour, his helmet surmounted by a panache of ostrich feathers, his shield, and the bases of his horse decorated with the coat of his ancestor, the Lord Toucy. He was encountered by one of the French knights, who called himself the Chevalier Rouge, whom at the third course he bore out of his saddle, and unhorsed. He then sent him a destrier, or war-horse, as a gift. The next day, with a chaplet of gold upon his helm, wearing the armed Hanslap, he was met by Le Chevalier Blanc, to whom he gave proof of his prowess, smote off the visor, pierced his armour, and dismounted him. He sent him also a courser.

The next day he appeared as the Earl of Warwick, quartering Beauchamp, Guy, Hanslap, and Toucy on his trappings; his visor open, the chaplet on his helm enriched with pearl and precious stones. His opponent was Sir Collard Fynes. At every course he bore him at the point of the lance from his seat. The French spectators thought there was some foul play, and exclaimed that the Earl of Warwick was bound to the saddle. He instantly corrected this error by dismounting from his horse. The third time victor, he recompensed his adversaries with noble gifts, feasted all the company, and returned to Calais.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was a very remarkable man. Living in an age when personal prowess was regarded as the chief ornament and truest sign of nobility; when men won honours and broad lands by strength and skill of sword and lance, he became a renowned warrior in the field, and a gallant and successful champion at the tourney. But he was not a *mere* soldier. Henry the Fifth of England, himself no ordinary king, appointed him to represent English interests at the council of Constance, where he acquitted himself as a shrewd diplomatist; whilst from an illuminated MS. in the British Museum, we learn that later in life he turned his attention towards religion, and became a devotee at the Shrine of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. The Engraving prominently displays his triumphant tilt with Sir Collard Fynes in the Court Yard of Calais, then in possession of the English king, whilst the accessories of the picture contribute to heighten our interest in the principal group, and afford a spirited and faithful representation of that brilliant feature of the "days of chivalry"—THE TOURNAMENT.

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The paper with this magnificent engraving will be charged
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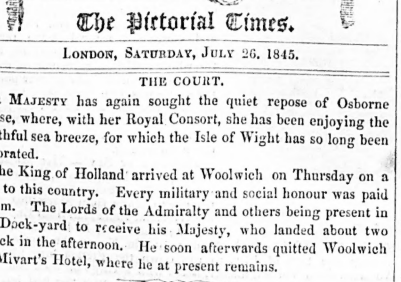
The Engraving of the Battle of Waterloo, with the descriptive Paper, is still on sale.



The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1845.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY has again sought the quiet repose of Osborne House, where, with her Royal Consort, she has been enjoying the healthful sea breeze, for which the Isle of Wight has so long been celebrated.

The King of Holland arrived at Woolwich on Thursday on a visit to this country. Every military and social honour was paid to him. The Lords of the Admiralty and others being present in the Dock-yard to receive his Majesty, who landed about two o'clock in the afternoon. He soon afterwards quitted Woolwich for Mivart's Hotel, where he at present remains.

"HOW TO GET UP A RAILROAD."

As Railroads must be ranked amongst the latest and grandest of the triumphs of science—and as, when wisely arranged, their beneficial influence upon a country can scarcely be over-rated—it behoves not only the Government, but every individual in the state, not simply to desire their welfare and aid their extension, but also to surround them with those guards of prudence, which shall prevent their being made stalking horses, that designing men may gull the unwary, and bring disrepute upon a species of property which now is, and must henceforth be, one of the best investments for surplus capital.

Right good service has been done during the past week by a Committee of the House of Lords. They have lifted the veil which long screened the doings of a curious set of "men about town," and enlightened the country upon the very important question, "How to get up a Railway?" At this moment the facts elicited before the Committee are vitally interesting to a large portion of the community, since scarcely a man of any means throughout the country but has canvassed the propriety of investing some part of his substance in the favourite property of the day—in Railway Shares. Hence the far-spread interest in every fact connected with these novel and useful, but not always profitable, speculations; and hence the debt of gratitude which all good men and true owe to the House of Lords, for the exposure of bitter truths which we would now refer to.

Upon the petition of a banker interested in opposing one of the projected large Irish lines of railway, a Committee, with the Earl of Besborough as chairman, elicited a long series of facts in evidence. These facts make known the existence of a set of persons who, without house, or income, or reputation, nay almost without bread, write for shares in every new railroad announced in the newspapers, and without five shillings in the world offer to pay deposits amounting to hundreds, and often thousands of pounds, and to *sign the deeds of the company as required by Act of Parliament.* The frauds and forgeries—the tricks and schemes—resorted to by these people are as ingenious as disreputable. In one case, the name of a pauper was attached to the parliamentary deed for 3,500*l.* without her knowledge; in another case, a man boldly personates an individual whom he knows to be in the West Indies; in a third, forgery is openly practised. Upon turning to the evidence itself, we may take first—

The case of Joseph Hargrave, of 4. Mitre Street (a tailor), who had signed for 5000*l.*

Mrs. Jane Hargrave examined.—Lived at No. 4. Mitre Street, for some years. Her husband's name was Joseph Hargrave, but he had been dead seven years, and no person of the same name lived at the same number since his decease. A person calling himself Joseph Hargrave called on witness about nine months ago, and asked her to allow his letters to be directed there, which she complied with. Had no knowledge of his trade or profession. He was a respectable-looking man. Did not know where he resided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alexander.—Was positive that she knew no more of him than she had stated. Saw him about eight years ago in company with her husband, but she had no knowledge at that time of the name he went by. Took in about four or five letters for him between July and March.

By the Chairman.—Never saw him more than once or twice in company with her husband, and had never exchanged a word with him at that period. Took the letters in, because he represented himself to be a traveller.

The next instance is more glaring still. A lad in a brown jacket signs for 5000*l.*!

The name of Frederick Lowe was set down for 5000*l.* The subscriber called himself a lace and crape manufacturer, of 9. King Street, Parliament Street.

Mrs. Christian Mitchell examined.—Lived at No. 9. King Street, Parliament Street, and carried on the business of a biscuit baker, &c. No person named Lowe lived there. A young lad, about the age of 16 or 17, who gave the name of Frederick Lowe, and whom she understood to be a clerk to one of the many agents in Parliament Street, asked her some months ago to allow letters to be taken in for him. As he was a customer, witness agreed to do so. She, however, subsequently refused to take them in, as he did not call for them but at very long intervals.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alexander.—He was quite a lad in a brown jacket. Witness knew nothing of him; did not even know at what office he was employed.

False names, it seems, are constantly used, as well as false addresses and fraudulent descriptions.

One of the alleged fraudulent cases was in reference to a person represented as Lord Claude Russell, by a person of the name of Walker, who had letters left in that name at the house of a laundress, living in Furnival's Inn. The porter of the inn proved that no such person as Lord Claude Russell had chambers there. The witness said, that he had seen a letter with that address upon it, which the laundress took in; but he gave directions that no more such letters should be received by her. She took in several letters, she said, but none after the month of March last."—(*Times Report.*)

Shares, it seems, are often granted, not simply to men of straw, but to persons in menial employments, and in other positions in which it must be impossible they could fulfil the conditions they undertake. A man was sought to whom shares had been granted to the amount of 1500*l.*, and he was found in the tap-room of a pot-house smoking a pipe upon trust—*a score of a few shillings which he could not pay being chalked up against him!* Another, who had become a subscriber for 500*l.*, was found to be a chimney-sweep, and was discovered by the inquirer occupied in earning sixpence by "cleaning a flue," being not worth five hundred farthings!

We must make space for just one other instance, in which forgery and personation were both resorted to. A respectable clergyman of the Established Church finds his name attached to a parliamentary deed, without his knowing anything about it, shares having been previously got by the forgery of his name.

The Rev. H. Baynton is called in, and examined as follows:—

Do you know anything of the Irish Great Western Railway?—No.

Did you ever hear anything about it?—No.

Did ever anybody apply to you to take shares?—No.

Did you ever write any letter upon the subject?—No.

Did you ever receive any?—Not that I remember.

Is that your handwriting (showing the contract deed to the witness)?—No, it is not.

Did you ever live in Bennett Street, St. James's?—No; I never was there, that I remember.

Look at this (showing to witness the letter applying for shares); is that your handwriting?—No.

No part of it?—No.

Did you ever hear of that letter of application for shares?—No.

Did anybody ever speak to you about shares?—No.

Did you ever pay any money into the bank?—No. Railways are things I always endeavour to avoid.

Are you a clergyman of the Church of England?—Yes.

Are you a beneficed clergyman?—Yes.

In what county?—In Wiltshire.

What is the name of your living?—Bromham.

Do you live at Mr. Allen's, a trunkmaker's, 22. Strand, corner of Hungerford Market?—Yes.

Are you aware that your name was down as a shareholder previously to the proceedings before the Committee on Standing Orders?—No.

Here is a pretty exposé. Here is a revealing of things hidden hitherto from the eye of the public, and known only to those initiated in the mysteries of Change Alley.

Our purpose is not to render more public the reports of the House of Lords upon the case of the particular railway with which these cases have been identified. It has notoriety enough without any further allusion; and there can be no doubt that any bad eminence it may gain will be, like the blindness of the dealer's horse, quite as much its misfortune as its fault. If all the truth were told, the very men whose iniquities have now been made public, have subscribed many and many a parliamentary deed before the one on which this enquiry has taken place; and it is to be hoped that other documents will be examined, and some mode be adopted for punishing, as an example, those who are discovered to have dealt most largely in the fraudulent practices.

NEW ZEALAND.

WE anticipated in our columns the discussion which has occurred in the House of Commons, upon the subject of the New Zealand affair. The Government have again been attacked for their policy manifested through Lord Stanley, and have again fallen back upon the arguments called to their support upon a former occasion. The English public, however, will not be able to forget that many thousands of their fellow-countrymen are located in New Zealand, to which they went with the sanction of the Government, and in the hope of founding a new home, where English institutions might be established, the English language be spoken, and a market be created for English manufactures. These thousands of British subjects have relatives and friends "at home," feeling for their welfare, and ready to raise a voice, should need be, in their cause; and these private arguments, when backed by public sympathy, will surely be sufficient to induce the Government to pause before they take any steps calculated to peril the further safety and future peace of the British residents in New Zealand. The papers have busily circulated the news, that a troop of artillery has been ordered for service to the scene of the recent disaster. Sufficient military force is undoubtedly one of the points to be attended to; but it is not by bullets that the English are to be supported on their newly purchased acres in New Zealand; nor are artillerymen the best peace-makers to be employed in the healing of the newly created breach between the British emigrants and the aboriginal possessors of the soil of that country.

THE NEW LAW OF COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS.

THERE is now in the House of Commons a bill which deserves the support of the members of the legislature and of the public. It proposes to give compensation to the relatives of those unfortunate persons who may be killed by accident or otherwise. Hitherto the child or widow of a person murdered has no claim against the property of the murderer; as, for instance, in the case of the Quaker Tawell, where the two unhappy children of Sarah Hart were thrown upon the charity of her relatives, or into the workhouse, although the individual who deprived them of their parent had ample property from which they might have been supported, had the law given them a claim upon it. Again; in the case of death from the carelessness of a rich man's coachman, or by mismanagement of a wealthy company's steam-boat, or of a dividend paying railroad, the jury have hitherto been able to express their sense of the case only by levying a deodand upon the wheel, or the boat, or the rail, as the case might be; and widows and orphans have been left, not only to bewail the calamity which bereaved them of their dearest relative, but to suffer from the deficiency of the law which afforded no remedy against the parties, however rich, who had torn from them their "bread-winner." The law now in the house proposes to remedy this; and, should it pass, we shall have the consolation of knowing that the duellist who kills his man will have to support the family of his victim, and the cotton spinner whose carelessly enclosed machinery causes the death of a father will be mulcted in damages for the support of those who may be dependent upon the sufferer's labour. Need we repeat that the bill deserves the support of the legislature and the public?

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO THE RHINE.—A German journal states that the King of Prussia, in order to do honour to the visit of Queen Victoria to the banks of the Rhine, has ordered M. Meyerbeer to get up a number of concerts and musical festivals. The great maestro has engaged MM. Liszt, Vieuxtemps, Mendelsohn, Pauline Garcia, Jenny Lind, and a number of other musical personages. The castle of Stolzenfels, where the sovereigns meet, is about half a league from Coblentz.

It is generally reported that the Earl of Lonsdale will retire from the office of Postmaster-General immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.—*Times.*

LIVERPOOL, JULY 22.—Boston advices of the 21 have been received by an arrival here. They contain no news.

Major-General Morison paired of with Lord Heniker on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in favour of Lord Palmerston's motion on the Spanish treaties.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD BOLTON CLIVE, M.P.—We learn that Mr. Edward Bolton Clive, M.P., expired on Tuesday morning, at an early hour, at his son's seat, near Croyden. He was a Whig in politics, and had, for a long series of years, represented the city of Hereford in the House of Commons. We understand the hon. member's death was not looked forward to so suddenly, but that his health had been on the decline ever since the sudden death of Col. Clive. He was related to the Earl of Powis, being cousin of the late venerable earl.

We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Murray, M.P. for the stewartry of Kircudbright, died in the south of Ireland on Wednesday se'nnight, having been suddenly taken ill on the preceding Monday. Mr. Murray was on the Liberal side of politics, and of course a new writ will be immediately issued for the election of a successor.

SUNDERLAND, TUESDAY NIGHT.—All uncertainty as to the arrival of Mr. Bagshaw is over. He came last night by the mail train, and was rather surprised to find the ground pre-occupied by another liberal candidate. At the hour appointed for addressing the electors, a considerable number had assembled, including several of the chief supporters of Colonel Thompson. Mr. Walker Featherstonehaugh having been called to the chair, Mr. Bagshaw proceeded to explain his political principles. He stated that some months had elapsed since he had been invited to become a candidate, and had accepted the invitation; and it was in pursuance of that pledge that he then appeared to solicit the honour of their suffrages. He appealed to his past career in parliament, and declared himself in favour of a total abolition of the corn-laws, and an advocate for civil and religious liberty. He expressed his disappointment at finding another liberal candidate in the field, and intimated his willingness to leave their respective claims to the result of a canvass; the one who should obtain the fewest promises of support to retire without going to a poll. This arrangement, however, was not acceded to by the other party. One or two of Colonel Thompson's supporters attempted to interrogate Mr. Bagshaw, and some confusion ensued; but the chairman put an end to the proceedings, declaring that the object of the parties in continuing the discussion was only to delay Mr. Bagshaw's canvass. Mr. Bagshaw and his friends then left the room, and immediately commenced an active canvass of the borough, his "address" having been issued in the mean time. Colonel Thompson, desirous of making the most of the advantage he had obtained in point of time, renewed his canvass early, and was engaged all day. Large placards were posted in various parts of the town, calling on the electors to "Vote for Thompson and free trade," and similar expedients were resorted to by the other party. A meeting of Mr. Hudson's friends was held in Hunter's Long-room this evening, at seven o'clock, and was very numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Wright announced that an active canvass had been instituted during the day, which had been highly satisfactory, and left no doubt as to the success of the conservative candidate.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is now thought that Parliament will not be prorogued before Tuesday, the 12th of August; but nothing with certainty is known on the subject.—*Standard.*

It is reported that Captain Sir Thomas Hastings (1830), now captain of the Excellent gunnery-ship, at Portsmouth, will succeed Mr. Bonham as Store-keeper-General of the Ordnance Department. Sir Thomas is a distinguished war officer; his services have been much in requisition by the departments in all matters connected with the Ordnance since he has been at the head of gunnery instruction on board the Excellent.

Lieut. George Phillpotts, first of the Hazard, 18, sloop (Commander Robertson, acting), who distinguished himself so much by his gallantry in the conflict with the natives at New Zealand, is the son of the Bishop of Exeter.

Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., is about to lead to the hymeneal altar the amiable and accomplished sister of the Earl of Pomfret; and the worthy baronet's sister is about to be married to the eldest son of Sir Lawrence Palk.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We last week professed to give the names of those who, during th last third of a century, have efficiently advocated the great principle of a conventional or symbolic currency, as suited to a nation highly taxed like this, and as opposed to a circulating medium of intrinsic value, such as at present rules in this country, to the deep injury of all the producing classes.

We omitted, however, to record one name, that of a clergyman of the Church of England, who has been energetically and perseveringly protesting against the injustice and cruelty of the bullion system since the national return to it in 1819. The mode in which the Rev. Richard Cruttwell, the present rector of Spexall, in Suffolk, arrived at a perception of the enormous change effected in the value of investments by the monetary act of 1819, was as singular as it was honourable to himself.

The reverend gentleman having in the years of the European war bought into the public funds at fifty or sixty pounds for every hundred, and in what was then commonly called a depreciated currency, he found, to his surprise, that the sum of capital at which he could realise in solid gold had enormously increased, to the extent indeed of forty or fifty per cent. Seeing such an increase, Mr. Cruttwell doubted his proper claim to it, and came to the conclusion that if he, as one of a number, had become entitled to so much more, somebody, or rather some class, must have lost in an equal proportion. Having discovered, after inquiring into the subject, the operation by which he had become benefited, and having traced it to the generally unseen but confiscating effect of the Bill of 1819, he steadfastly applied himself to expose the wrong that had been done to the debtor classes of the country, and to those who were daily employed in labour.

Mr. Cruttwell published pamphlet after pamphlet. He earnestly sought communication with those placed in the direction of public affairs, and indeed exerted every means that his position and character entitled him to use, in order to bring about such a change as is due to by far the larger proportion of his fellow-countrymen. In these attempts, however, we regret to record, he was met by repulses in quarters, where public duty and a proper estimate of disinterested prosecution of honest conviction, ought to have commanded a very different reception.

It is singular to observe that Mr. Cruttwell, having worked out the truth of this important social question by the force of his own observation and reasoning, has arrived at conclusions almost identical with those set forth in the publications of Mr. John Taylor, and with those which form the basis of "the Society for the Emancipation of Industry."

We thank our correspondent A. W. for calling our attention to the article in an obscure publication, which perhaps otherwise we should have never seen—we mean "Eddowes's Journal," printed, we believe, at Shrewsbury. It is evident that the editor (of whom we have *some prior knowledge*) is angry at the superior circulation of the "Pictorial Times," containing the accounts of the Agricultural Association, with scenic illustrations; and to try and convince a violent and terrified man of the impropriety of his conduct, would be like taking a mad bull by the horns and politely requesting it to "be quiet." We really feel for the unfortunate editor's condition, and regret his disappointment, but at the same time cannot forbear censuring the results of his nervous irratability, which has allowed the pot of his wrath to boil over, so as to scald himself with the scum. His scurrilous attack on the "Pictorial Times" is amply answered by our extensive sale at Shrewsbury, and the approbation we have received for the correctness of our engravings. The cause of his discontent may be taken from his own paragraph, which we subjoin. He says, "We had prepared *five thousand supplement stamps*, intending originally to print a second edition last week in that form; but from the fixed day of our regular publication being in the middle of the week, it was found unavailable to any useful purpose, beyond a reprint of the paper; and the Board of Stamps at Somerset House has kindly consented to cancel the supplemental stamps so prepared." Here certainly is ample ground for vexation, notwithstanding the kindness of the stamp gentlemen at Somerset House. The "Pictorial Times" superseded the necessity for the "five thousand supplements," and it affords a strong evidence of the favour with which our paper was received, and we will merely quote, in reply to our nettled adversary, the words of a well-known author,—"'Go,' said my uncle Toby, to a large blue-bottle fly that had been buzzing about his nose all dinner time, 'Go!' and opening the window, he put it out. 'Go!' continued he, 'the world is wide enough for thee and me.'" We trust that Mr. —— will gratefully acknowledge our generosity in thus advertising his stupid paper.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third show of the flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables, exhibited under the auspices of this society, and for the medals, &c., they distribute, took place on Wednesday in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The collection of specimens was more than usually good; indeed, it may be placed amongst the best collections exhibited this year, or in any previous year. A great number of prizes were awarded by the judges, who, from the uniform excellence of the specimens, had some difficulty in coming to a judgment as to which were the best. The pines were very fine; the grapes were also fine. The cucumbers were of their class admirable, and the more common products of the garden showed to what excellence horticulture has now arrived. The most entitled to praise among the flowers were the piccotees and the carnations. Mr. G. Edmonds won the gold medal for the former, and Mr. Reeves for the latter. The silver cup for the piccotees was also won by Mr. G. Edmonds; the silver cup for carnations by Mr. J. Edwards. Mr. B. Hawes, M.P.'s prize of 5*l.* was awarded to Mr. Bruce, and the gold medal for orchidaceous plants to Mr. Ayres. Unfortunately the day was unfavourable to the show. Tents and marquees protected the company from the rain, and great praise is due to Mr. Tyler, the lessee of the grounds, for his excellent arrangements for the accommodation and gratification of the exhibitors and visitors.

FIRE.—A CHILD SAVED FROM BEING BURNT TO DEATH IN BED.—Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the bed-room of the second floor, No. 7, Nottingham Court, Castle Street, Long-acre. Immediately that it was discovered an alarm was raised. The large fire-engines from Messrs. Combe and Delafield's porter brewery, in Castle Street, Long-acre, were brought out, with a body of men, belonging to the brewery, to work them, followed by the Chandos Street and other brigade engines and men; happily, by the exertions of Messrs. Combes' men, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not before the furniture in the room was burnt. It appears that the occupant of the rooms had gone out in pursuit of her husband, leaving her infant in bed asleep; having placed a lighted candle on the seat of a rush-bottom chair, the candle fell on it, the rushes ignited, and bursting into a blaze communicated to other furniture and the bed. On some of Messrs. Combes' men entering the room, they were obliged to effect a retreat from the smoke. One of them hearing the faint cries of an infant, at the eminent risk of his life re-entered the room, and succeeded in securing the little innocent, which otherwise must have been burnt to death in a few minutes.

A FRENCHMAN'S FATE.—During this month there have been more prosecutions against the press in France, more convictions, and, of course, more imprisonments and fines. The invention of this new way of celebrating the "Fetes of July" belongs exclusively to Louis Philippe; and as the merit of the thing is decidedly his, we hope no other country will show a mean jealousy by imitating it. Let us leave the French to their own way of enjoying themselves!—*Punch.*

INTERCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—By a recent arrangement between this country and the governments of the United States and France, we are able to exchange criminals, but, by some flaw in the treaty, we have not been able to get our criminals back again. A bill has just been brought in to rectify this error, and we would suggest the addition of a schedule, giving a sort of rate of exchange, or table of the comparative value of criminals, in the style of our old friend Bonnycastle. Thus we might say, in American measure—20 pickpockets make 1 swindler, 6 swindlers 1 fraudulent bankrupt, 10 fraudulent backrupts 1 felon, 4 felons 1 burglar, 50 burglars 1 American repudiator, and so on through the whole of the criminal catalogue. We might have also a criminal city article, with the Culprits' Exchange Intelligence, giving the different values of the numerous securities, from handcuffs, which might be quoted at 2 premium, down to bail at a discount, or police *surveillance* at par, with a shade or two in favour of the French markets. We presume that for a good lumping American thief, England would be expected to give a lot of small change in the shape of a quantity of petty larceners. One country might draw bills on the other for fifty felons, payable at sight, or circular notes might be given, entitling the holder to take up a certain quantity of criminals at various points of the continent. The idea is altogether a very rich one; but if it is to be carried to perfection, a few of our hints should be acted on as speedily as possible.—*Punch.*

Wines and spirits in bond are allowed to be blended or mixed together, in order to improve the condition of poor or decayed articles of that description, on condition that the original brand-marks on the casks be removed, not so much for the purposes of revenue as to prevent purchasers being misled as to the description and quality of the goods. A party, a few days since, requiring to fortify a parcel of brandy which had been lying in bond for several years with double the quantity of new spirits of greater strength, a question was made as to whether the brand-marks should be required to be removed from the cask, as the condition of the request being allowed, and it has been decided that, as the marks on both the packages were the same, it was not necessary to remove them, as the character of the spirit could not be altered in consequence.

FINE ARTS.

ROTHSCHILD AND HORACE VERNET.—One of the most pungent anecdotes connected with the fine arts which we have for a length of time met with attaches the name of the millionaire to that of the greatest and most original artist of the age. In the "Morning Post" a correspondent (it may perhaps be remembered) gave a critical analysis of the large painting of "The Capture of the Smala of Abd-el-Kader," which has since been exhibited at the Louvre. Amongst the other points upon which the critic dwelt, was the masterly introduction of a Jew flying from the charge of the French amongst the jostling herds, which, mad with agony and terror, appeared to be rushing through the front of the painting. It appears that immediately upon the exposition of this noble picture, the figure of the flying Jew became the principal attraction in the gallery. Successive groups poured before it to chuckle at what appeared a fortuitous resemblance, until drop by drop, as such stories leak out, its history stole gradually into circulation; and the reason for which Vernet consecrated the head of the Rothschilds to immortal ridicule became the most popular and interesting *cancan* in the salons. It would appear that the wealthy Jew paid a visit to the *atelier* of Horace, to know whether the master would paint a portrait of him, *the* Rothschild. Vernet of course consented, and was asked to name his price.

"Three thousand francs," answered the painter. And the sum was small enough, in all conscience, as the price of a portrait by such a master. Arago has given six or seven times as much for a landscape by Gudin.

"Nonsense," said *the* Rothschild, with the true spirit of a huckster, "you can never intend asking three thousand francs for a portrait."

"No," said Vernet, on reflection, "it ought to be four."

The Jew tried to beat down the painter, but the only effect his arguments had was to make Vernet raise his price successively to five and six thousand francs, and the *millionaire* left the *atelier* of the painter. On the succeeding day, however, he returned to try the power of persuasion still upon the man of the brush. He had inflexible material to deal with.

"This time, M. Rothschild," said Horace, "I have reflected more maturely upon the subject, and the price of the portrait will be twelve thousand francs."

The obstinacy of the painter almost made the dealer in stock and scrip mad. He expostulated for a long time in vain. At last Vernet said, "Well, M. Rothschild, if you will, I must paint your portrait for nothing."

The pride of the *millionaire*, of course, spurned such an offer. "Impossible," he said; "in that case I shall not sit for my portrait."

"Excuse me," said the master, politely bowing him out, "but you have done so."

The opening of the Louvre solved the meaning of the painter's words, and they who laughed first at the painting laughed even more when they listened to the legend.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB.—The decorations of the greater part of this club have been executed in fresco by Mr. Sang, and afford a fair specimen of the purely ornamental manner in which this mode may be made subservient to the principles of mechanical and domestic art. The building itself is admirably adapted for this class of ornament. The somewhat limited size of the hall is apparently enlarged by the accumulation of decoration, and the introduction of the coloured *tesseræ* in many portions of the pavement, and more especially in the circular landing-place at the head of the grand staircase, harmonises exquisitely with the general character and tone of the ornamental design, with which the painter has so profusely covered the walls. As a designer, Mr. Sang is by no means pure enough in his taste for the arrangement of line, but he is rich and harmonious in his colour and tolerably correct in the preservation of general character in the individual portions of his design, although we might cite more than one example in which the minor details are not in unison with the prevailing forms. As a finished specimen of this class of decoration, we cannot but feel that the general style of ornament in the "New Conservative Club" is by no means sufficiently chaste. For it should be borne in mind by Mr. Sang, and those who, like him, devote themselves to decorative painting, that simplicity is by no means incompatible with richness, and that magnificence is more compatible with either than it is with mere profusion. The same fault, in a smaller degree, is visible in the decorations of her Majesty's Pavilion in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, which were executed under the supervision of Mr. Gruner. But Mr. Gruner had this excuse for the over-accumulation of ornament—the space given to the painter was so small, that, as a mere means of giving it a seeming size, and allowing the paintings to assert a fair prominence in the design, he was obliged to have recourse to richness and number of details, as well as to a diminution of the scale upon which they were laid out. If this be somewhat overdone, as we ourselves believe it was in the principal chamber of the pavilion, it was in this case an error upon the side of good and correct judgment. In these remarks we are far from wishing to depreciate Mr. Sang's skill. His work was larger and more comprehensive—consequently more difficult; and in mere manner and execution does him the greatest possible credit.

THORWALDSEN'S STATUE OF BYRON.—During the doubt which existed as to the ultimate disposal of this celebrated statue, it is said that an Englishman, who has long been resident in Paris, made the offer to the French Government of purchasing it from the executors of Thorwaldsen, and placing it at their disposal. The condition annexed to the gift was, the erection of the statue in a public situation, with a dedicatory inscription to universal genius. As the information has come to us from a private source, we cannot of course vouch for the positive truth of the report; but, had it taken place, the eternal reproach to England which the inscription would have been, was, we feel, but too well deserved. Fortunately we were spared the standing shame of such a commemoration of the respect in which his countrymen held the memory of one of Britain's most gifted and inspired children.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

From the early hour of three o'clock a.m. on Thursday a look-out was kept on the steeple of the parish church of Woolwich, as it was uncertain at what hour His Majesty would arrive in this country. At eight o'clock in the morning two royal carriages arrived at Woolwich dockyard to remain in waiting to convey his Majesty and suite to Mivart's Hotel, London. M. Dedel, his Majesty's Ambassador at the British court; A. J. L. Stratenus, Secretary of Legation; and General Fugel, arrived at ten o'clock to receive the King of Holland. Col. Mercer and Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, of the Royal Marines, with a guard of honour, and the band and colours of that distinguished corps, under the command of Captain Nolleth, with Lieutenant Marriott and Lieutenant Foote, arrived at twelve o'clock, and about the same time a field battery of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Turner, to fire a royal salute.

The Earl of Morton, one of the Lords in Waiting, with Captain Nelson Hood, arrived at an early hour to receive his Majesty.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock a signal was made on the flag staff on the top of the parish church, to announce that the Cyclops Dutch Government steamer was in sight with his Majesty on board, the Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., First Naval Lord; Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H.; Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, Knight, C.B. and K.C.H., Captain-Superintendent of the Dockyard; Captain Brandreth, Director of the Engineering and Architectural Department; Captain Dennison, Officer of Royal Engineers in charge of Works; Commander Smith, Lieutenant A. Parks, of the Cuckoo steam-vessel; Lieutenant Proctor, of the Dwarf steam-vessel; Master-Commander Driver, of the Dee steam-vessel; Mr. Hicks, Master of the William and Mary yacht, and several other naval officers, and the heads of the various departments of the dockyard, assembled at the landing-place to receive the King of Holland.

Lieutenant-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B. and G.C.H.; Major Sandilands, Royal Artillery; and Captain and Adjutant Gilbert, Royal Horse Artillery, were also in attendance to welcome his Majesty.

On the Cyclops steamer being made fast to moorings in the river, which it was necessary to do in consequence of its being nearly low water, Lord Bloomfield, Sir Francis Collier, and M. Dedel, his Majesty's ambassador, proceeded in the barge of the William and Mary yacht to the Cyclops, and went on board to wel- his Majesty, and in about ten minutes afterwards the King of Holland was steered ashore by Sir Francis Collier in the handsome barge of the William and Mary yacht. His Majesty appeared highly delighted, as he approached the landing-place, to see the Earl of Haddington, and on stepping on shore cordially shook the noble earl's hand, and also the hands of Sir George Cockburn, Sir William Hall Gage, and the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting, Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier escorted and handed his Majesty into one of the royal carriages at five minutes before two o'clock, and a royal salute announced his departure for Mivart's Hotel, London. A royal salute was also fired when the Cyclops was made fast to her moorings, to announce his Majesty's arrival. The royal standard of the King of Holland was not hoisted at the time the vessel in which his Majesty came to this country neared the Dockyard, but a royal standard was hoisted in the barge of the William and Mary yacht during the time the King was on board, and another on the flag-staff in the Dockyard until after his Majesty's departure.

A KNIFE AND FORK JURY.—Few things more pleased us than the announcement that "so unexpected was the verdict of acquittal of Lord Viscount Dillon at the Surrey Sessions" in the turnpike case, that after discharge of the jury, the "twelve gentlemen, at the instigation of his lordship's solicitor, proceeded to a neighbouring tavern, where they were most liberally treated." We are delighted to hear it. The fact proves that there is gratitude in law; that attorneys have bowels. We think that the example so wisely set by Lord Dillon's solicitor might be followed, to the exceeding comfort of all men summoned on juries. We would propose that, in all civil actions, the two parties should each send in to the jury-box a bill of fare, to be served up for dinner by the winning party. Thus, instead of the jury being compelled to listen to witnesses, and to the shocking sophistications of counsel on both sides, they would only have to judge of the relative excellence of the feast promised by either party, and to return their verdict accordingly. Whereupon they might retire to a neighbouring tavern, and, like Lord Dillon's jury, drink the glorious institution of "Trial by Roast and Boiled."—*Punch.*

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when James William Colville, Esq., was appointed to the office of Advocate-General at Fort William, in Bengal.

Colonel Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., has left town for the season for Harleyford, near Marlow.

A county rate of 1*d.* in the pound was agreed to yesterday by the Middlesex magistrates.

As the 1st of August is the time fixed for overseers placing lists of voters (both counties and boroughs) on the doors of all the churches and chapels in their parishes, to remain their fourteen days, it is proper that they should now be making the requisite preparations to enable them to discharge that duty.

An order has just been issued from the War Office, in which the loss lately sustained through the destruction, by fire, of a quantity of clothing materials whilst in the charge of a regimental master tailor, in process of being made up, is noticed; and enforcing upon the several colonels of regiments that they will be held, in future, liable to risk from any similar casualty, unless they protect themselves by insuring the clothing until it shall be ready for delivery.

ABOLITION OF THE SEAL OFFICE.—On Thursday the Act of Parliament to abolish the Seal Office in Inner Temple Lane was issued. From the 31st of December next, the offices of Receiver General and Comptroller of the Seal are wholly to cease and determine. The Duke of Grafton has an annuity of 843*l.*, and his deputy (Pimlott) 300*l.* a year for life.

CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.—IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY

[From the Supplement of the "Smyrna Impartial."]

A dreadful conflagration has plunged this town into misery. Smyrna, on Thursday so flourishing and so prosperous, was, on the day after, the 4th of July, a mass of cinders and smoking ruins. The fire of 1841 was far from being so disastrous. The fire broke out on Thursday, the 3d of July, at half past six o'clock, in a low cook-shop. Having broken out in one of the closest and most inflammable portions of the town, and being assisted by a strong north wind, it spread with amazing rapidity in all directions. There was no stone building in the vicinity to arrest it. The terror was general. The fire proceeded in one direction, as far as Tabachana, sweeping away in its passage all the Armenian and some small bazaars. Those of the manufacturers of cloth are saved. On that side it reached several large taverns, where an enormous quantity of spirits gave it fresh force. All the Kenourio-Machala, and the streets which abut on it—Muscov, Sokaki, Abraham, Hopitaux, &c., were soon a prey to the flames. Then passing into the Hadigstan, it opened into the Frank quarter, and there united with the other column of fire which ran down the Khan de Madame. Owing to the exertions which were made at the place Sponty, and to the enormous walls which surround it, the fire was at length mastered at a moment when Roses Street was in great danger. The remainder of the Frank quarter was saved. Thirty houses in this quarter, with their shops, the Hospital of St. Anthony, three-fourths of the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, the church and school of the Armenians, Muelem taverns, several khans containing merchandise, furniture, &c., 4000 houses, and a great number of shops, were destroyed. The fire lasted seventeen consecutive hours. The exertions of the Prior of St. Anthony, who gave up his own house trying to save the hospital, and carried off the sick poor to the number of seventy—of Ahmet Weffyk, the imperial commissioner, who was everywhere, and, after the fire, generously assisted the sufferers—of the commanders of the Austrian corvette Adria, and the French brig Le Volage, with their crews—were very conspicuous. Commodore Marsich, of the Bellone, sent 150 men from Ourlac to assist. The local authorities were nowhere active.

ABINGDON ELECTION.—We are enabled to state that an action has been brought against the mayor of Abingdon, for refusing to receive the votes of some of General Caulfield's supporters at the late election. The cause will be tried at the next assizes; and we think his worship will find that the partisanship he manifested in thus rejecting electors duly placed on the register will have to be dearly paid for,

PREPARATIONS AT COBLENTZ IN HONOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT.—A letter from Berlin, of the 18th instant, says:—"The King has just ordered all bands of the eight corps of the army, stationed in the Rhenish provinces, to assemble at Coblentz, to execute, in the evening of the 12th of August next, the day on which the Queen of England will arrive at the palace of Bruhl, near that city, a grand military concert, similar to that given some years since at Kalisch, in Poland, in presence of the Emperor Nicholas and the late king, Frederick William III., when the Russian and Prussian troops were encamped in that neighbourhood. Decorative painters and upholsterers have left Berlin for Coblentz, to prepare the royal apartments in that city, where the King proposes to give three grand balls in honour of her Britannic Majesty. The sojourn of our court in the Rhenish province will be about three weeks, and during that period the two steamers belonging to the Cologne Company will be placed at its disposal."

A Vienna letter of the 13th inst. states, that the Duchess of Kent was to leave that capital on the 21st for the banks of the Rhine. Mr. Jenifer, the minister of the United States of America, had received his letters of recall, and was expected to leave in a few days, as his successor had arrived.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Lablache had his benefit on Thursday night. The opera was *Don Pasquale*, and we never saw this lively and elegant piece go off with greater effect. The hero of the evening seemed in a happy mood, and his rich humour, with Grisi's archness and spirit, kept the audience in a state of constant hilarity. The graceful music, too, was charmingly sung. Mario's Serenade, in particular, after being encored, was called for and sung a third time. The opera was followed by the favourite divertissement of *La Bacchante*, in which Mademoiselle Grahn danced beautifully, and received great applause. Then came some scenes from *Linda di Chamouni*, in which some of the prettiest morceau of the opera was sung by Castellan, Brambilla, and Moriani. And, lastly, there was a new divertissement, called *Diane*, in which Taglioni appeared as *Diana*, and Perrot as *Endymion*. It consisted of a series of *pas de deux*, representing the classical flirtation between the goddess of the night and her mortal lover. Taglioni's dancing was an exhibition of consummate grace and beauty, and she was admirably supported by Perrot. The moonlight scene, with the beams of the luminary trembling on the glassy surface of a lake, is one of the prettiest things we have ever seen. The theatre, as usual, was crowded in every part.

HONOUR TO BEETHOVEN.—The inauguration of the statue of this great composer, for which subscriptions have been contributed by musicians all over Europe, will take place at Bonn, on the 11th of August, and will be preceded, accompanied, and followed by solemn musical performances, selected from his own works. Several English professors, among whom are Sir George Smart, Mr. Moscheles, Mr. T. Cooke, and Mr. Neate, have received invitations from Dr. Breidenstein, the president of the "Committee for the Beethoven monument," to be present on the occasion. This subscription has been many years in reaching the amount required. So far back as the 21st of May, 1837, Baron von Schlegel wrote from Bonn to Lord Burghersh (now Earl of Westmoreland) relative to a subscription in London for a monument to Beethoven, in consequence of which a concert was given at Drury Lane Theatre, the 19th of July in the same year. The committee of management were—Lord Burghersh (chairman), Earl of Cawdor, Sirs G. Ouseley, G. Smart; Messrs. W. Knyvett, Moschelles, Costa, Mori, Potter, and Lucas. The vocal performers—Madame Shroeder Devrient, Mrs. H. R. (now Lady) Bishop; Misses Birch, F. Wyndham, and Mrs. W. Knyvett; Messrs. Braham, Bennett, Seguin, Balfe, and Phillips. The concert consisted exclusively of the compositions of Beethoven, viz. the "Mount of Olives," conducted by Sir G. Smart, and led by Mr. F. Cramer; the choral symphony, conducted by Mr. Moschelles, and led by Mr. Loder; and a miscellaneous selection, conducted by Mr. W. Knyvett, and led by Mr. T. Cooke. The proceeds of this concert, with subscriptions from some individuals, were sent to Bonn. There has also been an additional subscription raised in London, though not to any large amount, since the intention was made known of placing the monument in Bonn, the birthplace of Beethoven. Much enthusiasm has been excited by this celebration over the whole of Germany, and a very large assemblage is anticipated.

We understand that the funeral of the late Viscount Canterbury will take place on Monday morning next, when his remains will be removed from the residence of his son, No. 11. Southwick Crescent, for burial at Addington Church, near Croydon. Banting and Son, St. James's Street, are the undertakers.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 25.

PRIVILEGE.—Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from J. Thomas Rossel, of 37. Percy Street, Bedford Square. It was a very respectful petition. The petitioner complained that he had been grossly slandered in evidence given before one of their Lordships' committees, by George Ledbitter, William M'Culloch, and John Pope, who were witnesses there. He complained that his character and good name had been injured, and prayed that their Lordships would grant him some mode of clearing himself from those imputations, which he was fully prepared to do. By a recent decision of their Lordships' House, he perceived that it would be a breach of privilege to bring an action against those parties, and but for that he would have done so. He moved that the petition be laid upon the table, and next session he would move that it be referred to a committee for investigation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMITTEES.—The following Bills went through committee, and were ordered to be reported on Monday next, at twelve o'clock:—The Customs Laws Repeal Bill, Customs Duties Bill, Warehousing of Goods Bill, British Vessels Bill, the Shipping and Navigation Bill, the Trade and British Possessions Abroad Bill, the Customs Management Bill, the Customs Bounties Allowance Bill, the Isle of Man Trade Bill, the Smuggling Prevention Bill (after a conversation, in which Mr. Aaron Chapman and Mr. Wawn sought to obliterate the penalty which the Bill imposes on all merchant ships hoisting the blue peter, but unsuccessfully), the Customs Regulations Bill, the Stock-in-Trade Bill, the Removal of Paupers Bill, the Documentary Evidence Bill, and the Assignment of Terms Bill.

The Customs Regulation Bill and the Stock-in-Trade Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be read on Monday next.

The Documentary Evidence Bill and the Assignment of Terms Bill were ordered to be read a third time on Monday next. The House then adjourned till five o'clock.

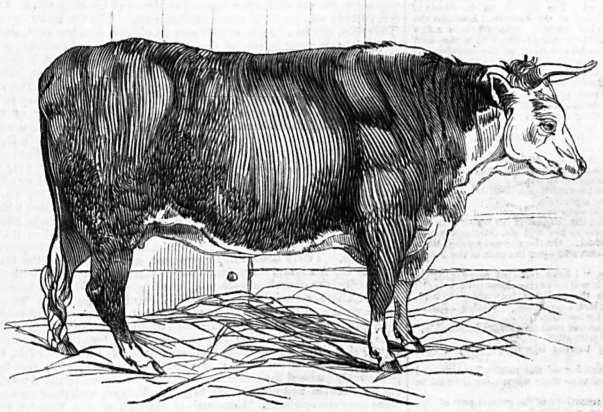
The House resumed at five o'clock.

The Earl of Onslow's Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.

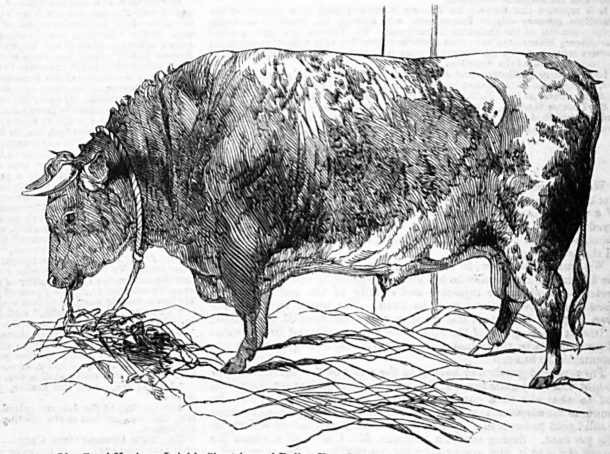
BOLTON AND LEIGH, &c., AMALGAMATION BILL.—On the order of the day for the consideration of the Bolton and Leigh, Kanyon and Leigh Junction, North Union, Liverpool and Manchester, and Grand Junction Railway Companies Amalgamation Bill, Mr. WILSON PATTEN moved the insertion of the clauses brought forward in the former debate.—A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Escott, Sir George Clerk, and Mr. T. Duncombe took part, and which was totally unintelligible to the gallery.—Mr. DARBY thought that every system of amalgamation agreed to should be such as to operate for the benefit of the public as well as for the shareholders. Care should be taken that the tolls and fares should not be extortionate.—After a few words from Mr. ALDAM, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CASE OF LIEUTENANT WILSON.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, Captain Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, rose to call attention to the case of Lieutenant Wilson, whose portrait appears in the present number of the "Pictorial Times." That officer having taken a prize with slaves on board was upset in squally weather, and remained, with several others, on a raft for twenty-one days, during which, notwithstanding the horror of their situation, he maintained the most perfect discipline. He thought the gallant officer well deserved promotion. Sir R. Peel said the case was in the hands of the Admiralty.

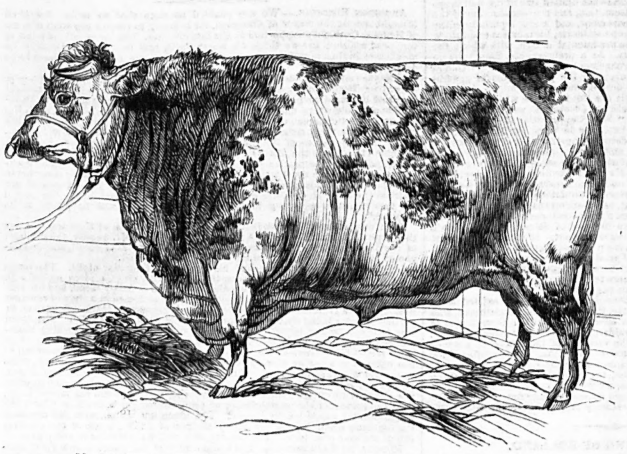
PRIZE ANIMALS OF THE SHREWSBURY CATTLE SHOW, JULY 17. 1845.



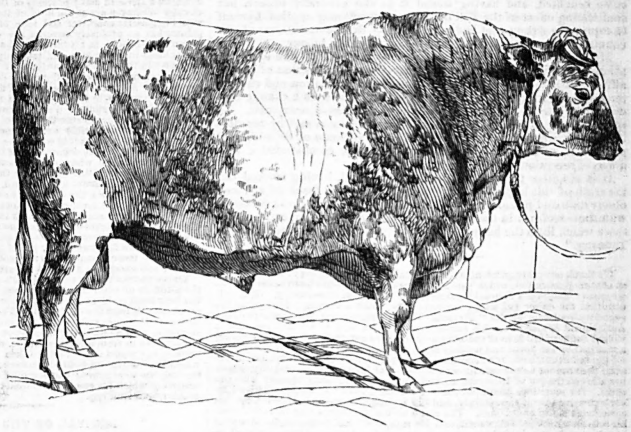
Mr. J. N. Carpenter's Hereford Heifer. Herefords, Class IV. No. 108. Prize 15*l*.



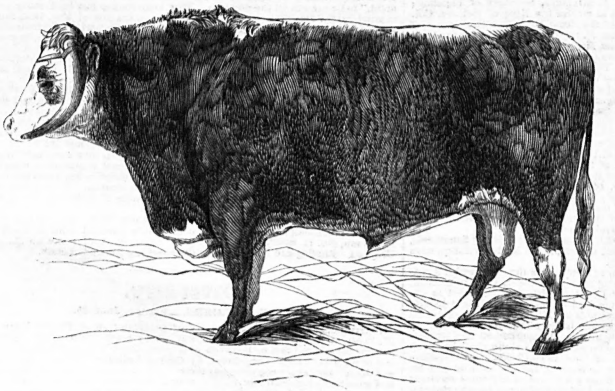
Mr. Capel Hanbury Leigh's Short-horned Bull. Short-horns, Class II. No 27. Prize 20*l*.



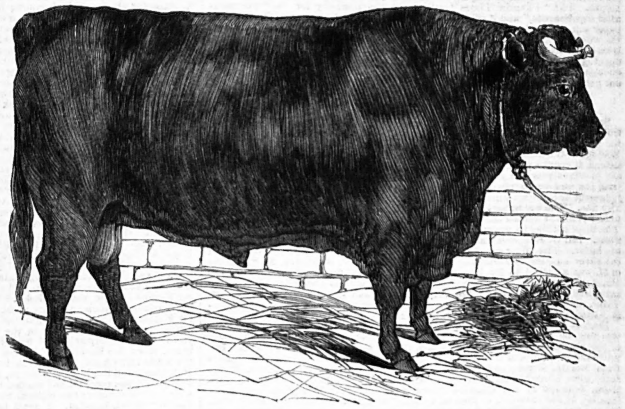
Mr. John Forest's Short-horned Bull. Short-horns, Class I. No. 8. Second Prize, 15*l*.



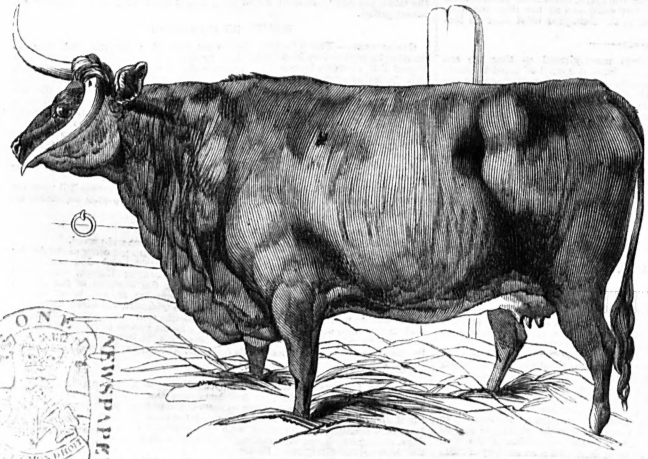
Mr. Jas. Banks Stanhope's Short-horned Bull. Short-horns, Class I. No. 16. Prize, 30*l*



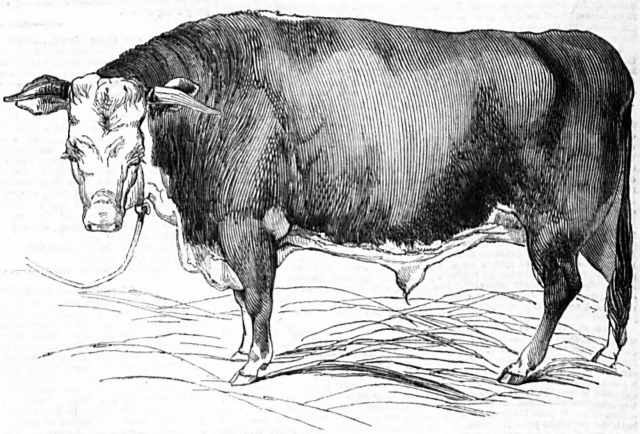
Hon. M. W. B. Nugent's Long-horned Bull. Cattle of any Breed, Class I. No. 154. Prize 20*l*.



Mr. Thos. Fouracre's Devon Bull. Devons, Class I. No. 142. Prize, 30*l*.

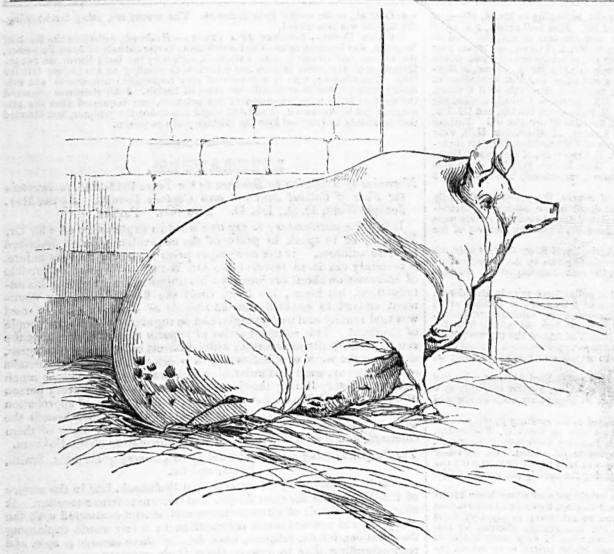


Hon. M. W. B Nugent's Long-horned Cow. Cattle of any Breed, Class III. No. 159. Prize, 15*l*.

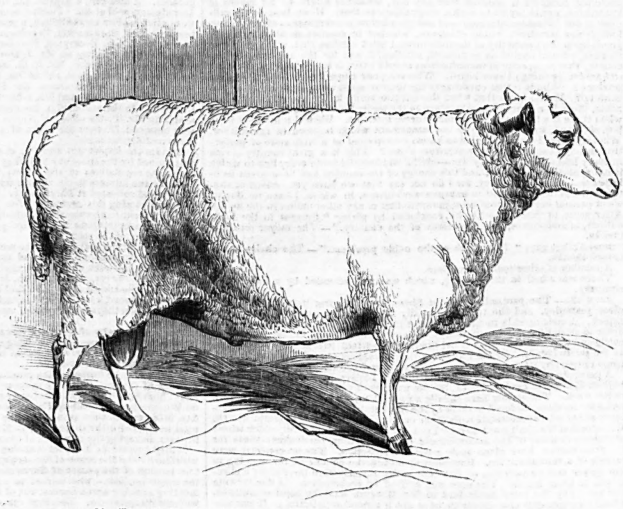


Mr. Thos. Sheriff's Hereford Bull. Herefords, Class I. No. 79. Prize 30*l*.

ONE NEWSPAPER PENN



Lord Hill's Leicestershire Sow. Pigs, Class III. No. 393. Prize, 10*l*.



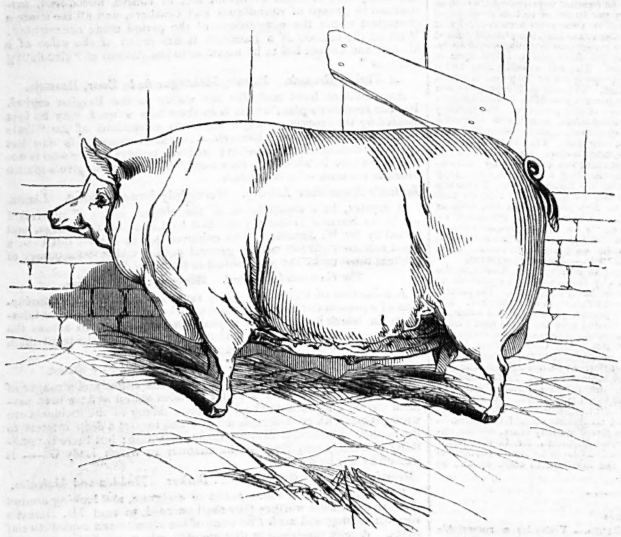
Mr. Thos. E. Pawlett's Leicester Ram. Leicesters, Class I. No. 215. Prize, 30*l*.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

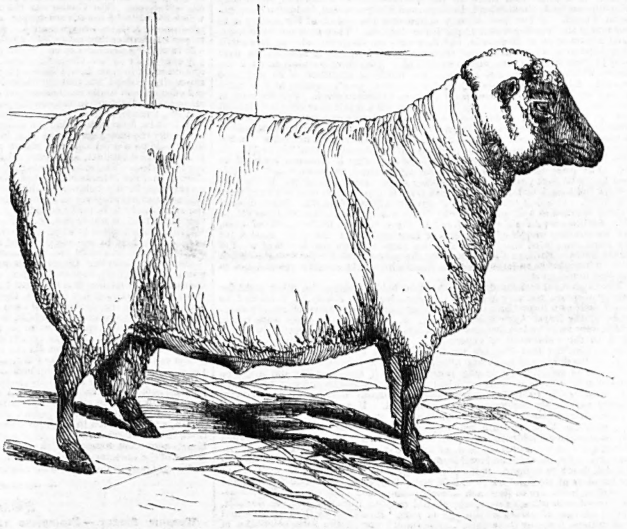
SHREWSBURY, JULY 18.—The great dinner of the society took place in a pavilion erected in the Quarry Fields, which are situated close to the town. The temporary building in question, which is the same that was erected in Southampton last year, is capable of accommodating 1500, and there were at least 1000 persons present. The Duke of Richmond presided, and Lord Portman, the president elect of the society, officiated as vice-president. The noble chairman was supported on his right by the Mayor of Shrewsbury, Lord Hill, the High Sheriff of Salop (St. John Charlton, Esq.), Viscount Clive, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Sheffield, Lord Berwick, Lord Mostyn, &c. &c. On his left sat the Duke of Cleveland, Earl Powis, T. J. Smithman Edwards (the late mayor of Shrewsbury), Lord Kenyon, Lord Hatherton, Earl of Aylesford, Lord Southampton, Lord Forrester, Viscount Newport, the Marquis Delitreo, Count Potocki, Captain S. Carr, Major Gravenitz, and the Earl of Mansfield, the vice-chairman. Among the company we also noticed Earl Spencer, Earl Talbot, Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Bellew, M.P., and Mr. E. Buller, M.P. The cloth having been drawn, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts followed. The Earl of Powis proposed "Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England," which was drunk with enthusiasm.

The Duke of Cleveland gave "The Deputation from Mecklenburgh." Capt. Carr, one of the deputation, returned thanks.

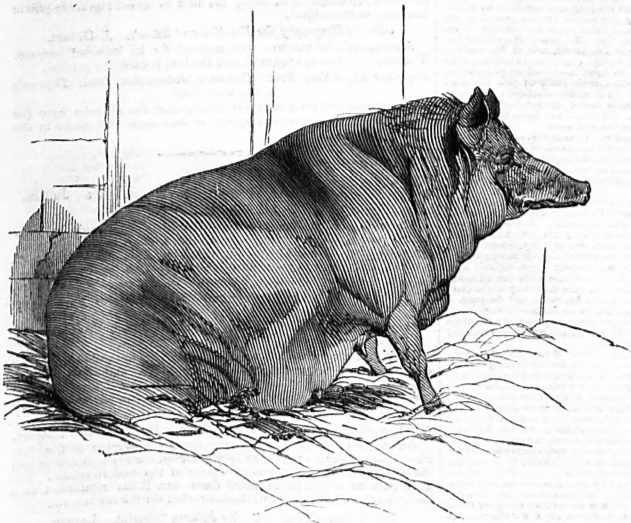
Earl Spencer then said: Gentlemen, the committee have selected me to give the toast—(here the bells struck out, and interrupted the noble earl, which caused great laughter)—of "Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce." (Here the bells struck out again, and the laughter was increased.) The noble lord proceeded: The reception which you have given me is undoubtedly far more agreeable than the reception which I have received from the bells. (Laughter, n the midst of which the bells again chimed, which created immense mirth, and was greatly increased by a person calling out, "Silence, that dreadful bell! it frights us from our propriety." I have (said the noble lord) been called upon to propose the next toast. (Again the bell renewed its noise, the interruption from which was borne by the noble earl with the greatest possible good-humour. At length it was silenced, and his lordship proceeded.) I propose the toast intrusted to me with the greatest cordiality. I feel that the toast of "Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce" is one which it must be the fullest wish of every one of you to receive with the greatest satisfaction. Where I know I have the cordial concurrence of all those whom I have the honour to address, the greatest difficulty with me is to select the topics on which I shall address you, or on which you will not anticipate me in feeling everything I can say. This country depends—the greatness of the country, the prosperity of the country, the happiness of every class in the country—depends upon the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and if I could conceive that there was any Englishman who was an enemy to either of these classes, I should look upon that man to be an enemy to his country. I shall take the toast, or rather the parts of which it is composed in an inverse order from that in which I myself feel their importance. I shall begin with manufactures—the manufactures of the country are the sources of employment to vast masses of our fellow-countrymen. On their prosperity depends the actual existence, in anything like comfort, of the greatest number of the labouring population of this country. (Cries of "No, no!" from Lord Kenyon, whose interruption was drowned by the cheers of the company.) What, (exclaimed the noble earl with great earnestness), does any gentleman



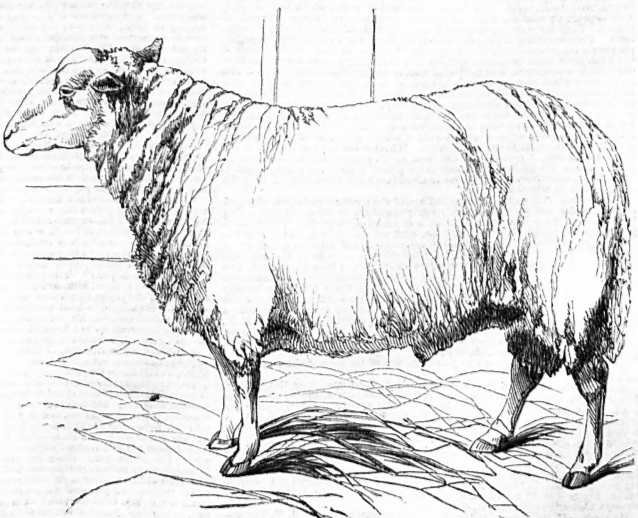
Lord Hill's Boar of the Small-breed. Pigs, Class II. No. 384. Prize, 10*l*.



Duke of Richmond's South Down Ram. South Downs, Class II. No. 325. Prize, 30*l*.



M. Moses Cartwright's Boar of the large breed. Pigs, Class I. No. 373. Prize, 10.



Mr. John Robson's Cheviot Ram. Sheep adapted to a Mountain District, Class I. No. 365. Prize, 15*l*.

say to you that, looking at the manufacturing districts—looking at the prosperity of such enormous masses of the population—does any one say that it is not for their advantage that manufactures should prosper? I really, when I began, could not conceive it possible that any one, whatever might be his means of knowledge, would say no to such a proposition as that. If we look to the millions of our fellow-countrymen—of our poor fellow-countrymen—of our honest, industrious labourers, whose existence, whether in comfort or starvation, depends upon the prosperity of manufactures, I must confess that, at a meeting of farmers, a doubt should be expressed, whether it was for the advantage of the country that prosperity in manufactures should exist, is to me one of the most extraordinary things I ever heard. Who are your consumers? Who buys your produce? Who is it that encourages the improvement of the agriculture of this country? We all know that when there is prosperity in the manufacturing districts, there is a concurrent advantage to agricultural interests—we all feel when there is a failure in the manufacturing interests. We feel it in our prices; but, above all, we feel it in the encouragement which is given to agriculture. What country, I should be glad to know, ever arrived at a high state of perfection through the medium of agriculture alone? This is a great country—rich in every line—great in every line—skilful and industrious in every line in which it has applied its energies; and this energy of the country has been given us to improve—to improve, I say, for I do not say that we have yet arrived at anything like perfection—but to improve agriculture, in which, I have no doubt, we at present occupy a position superior to that of any other nation in the world. After some further remarks, he concluded by giving "Success to the Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country."—The mayor returned thanks.

Earl Talbot gave "The health of the noble president."—The chairman returned thanks.

A number of other toasts were given.

There was a ball in the evening, which was well attended by a fashionable company.

JULY 19.—The proceedings of the Shrewsbury meeting were brought to a close yesterday, and the town is rapidly resuming its usual dull and quiet aspect. A considerable number of agriculturists remained during the day, in order to attend the show yard, where an auction took place for the sale of the cattle and implements. This is not the least important part of the proceedings, as the prices obtained for the different prize animals are usually looked for with some interest by those who are connected with agricultural pursuits.

A general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society took place in the town hall on Friday, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of winding up the proceedings of the week. The society have usually a pretty long list of acknowledgments to make for services rendered to them by the local authorities, and they are furthermore anxious to congratulate each other on the success of their operations. On this occasion the chair was taken by Lord Portman, president elect, who commenced by management many of the arrangements of the meeting, particularly those for the great dinner, have given such general satisfaction. The proceedings were merely of a formal nature. Earl Spencer moved a vote of thanks to the meeting to the mayor and corporation of Shrewsbury for the attention the society had received at their hands. The vote was carried by acclamation. A similar vote was moved by the same noble lord to Mr. Haycock and the local committee, whose arrangements also appear to have given general satisfaction. It was also carried unanimously. Thanks were then voted to the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway and the directors of the Grand Junction Railway, for the liberal manner in which they had granted the use of their several railways for the conveyance of the stock and implements sent to the show. Mr. Shelley moved, and Earl Spencer seconded, a vote of thanks to the Duke of Richmond, who was unavoidably absent. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Taylor, of Monksmoor, for the use of his field for the trial of implements; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Lord Portman, as chairman of the meeting, and as the president of the society for the ensuing year. This motion having been seconded by Mr. Shelley, Lord Portman acknowledged it, and the meeting broke up.

The meeting of the society for the next year will take place at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It is to be held there for the northern district of counties, comprising Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, including Berwick-upon-Tweed. It has been already stated that the object of the society is to encourage the breeds peculiar to particular districts. They expected at Shrewsbury a good show of Herefords, and they were not disappointed. At Newcastle they hope to bring down a great display of Cheviots, and it remains for next year to show whether they will be successful. They have certainly adopted one means which usually insures success—the unfailing stimulant of an increased reward. Some of the prizes offered for the next year's meeting at Newcastle present an increase in amount upon the prizes hitherto given. For instance, in the short-horns, the prize for the best bull, which has this year been 50*l.*, is next year to be 40*l.* The other prizes for the short-horns remain the same as they were this year. The first prize in the class of Herefords, for the best bull, is advanced in like manner from 50*l.* to 40*l.* The other prizes remain the same. In the Devons the same change takes place in the first prize only, from 50*l.* to 40*l.* In the class entitled "Cattle of any breed," the first prize is advanced from 20*l.* to 25*l.* The prize for the best stallion for agricultural purposes, which was this year 50*l.*, will next year be 40*l.* The other prizes remain the same. The Leicesters and long-woolled sheep the first prize is also in each case advanced from 50*l.* to 40*l.* The first prize for pigs is advanced from 10*l.* to 15*l.* In the class of "sheep adapted to a mountain district," the first prize is advanced from 15*l.* to 20*l.* Additional prizes are also offered for the best fleece of wool, viz. for the best sample of ten fleeces of long wool, 10*l.*; the same amount for the same sample of short wool; and the same sum for ten fleeces of wool of mixed breed. Perhaps the advance in the prizes given for the first class stock may be intended as an inducement to those who would consider the distance to Newcastle too great.

The implement makers attending the show held a meeting the other night for sundry purposes not very apparent to themselves, but chiefly, as it seemed, to assert their own importance as a constituent part of the annual migratory exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society. A great many speeches were made, which were more or less directed against the regulations of the society with respect to the exhibition of implements. Some of the implement makers appear to consider that they are too completely the servants and satellites, as it were, of the dukes and lords who take the lead in the society. A spirit of independence is growing up among them, which, if anything like union can be arrived at in a body so distracted by the jealousies and rivalries of trade, bids fair considerably to interfere with the harmonious working of a machinery already sufficiently cumbrous and complicated. If we may judge from the sentiments expressed by some of the speakers at the meeting, and expressed, too, with no little violence and acrimony, the implement makers do not like to play second fiddle to the cattle breeders. They consider their monsters of iron quite as wonderful elements of the great agri-cultural raree-show as the monsters of fat, oil-cake, and stall feeding, which this district so much delighteth to honour. "If a dinner is given—the dinner of the meeting—to the breeders of stock, at which dukes, marquises, earls, gentlemen-farmers, and nancy ploughmen are to sing each other's praises, and applaud in delighted astonishment each other's prizes, why should not the breeders of the implements, and all the race of heroes of the age of iron, 'illustrious by their ploughs and chaff-cutters, if not by their titles'—why should not all the little celebrities of the manufacturing world, too, have their honorary dinner from the society, or why should not their chiefs be duly represented in the lists of 'noble and distinguished persons' who usually are paraded at the chief table?" These, and such as these, were the murmurs of the indignant implement makers at their meeting. They are tired of being dragged along, like a park of artillery, at the tail of this society all round the country, doing all the heavy work in destroying the poor man's chance of labour, and yet receiving none of the honours. The lord mayor of the anvil and steam-engine are beginning to measure strength with the lords of the soil—the men of iron against the men of clay. Disunited among themselves as the implement makers are, they all seemed disposed unanimously to agree in one resolution, which, in fact, was carried nem. con., that they should therefore constitute themselves a body independent of the Royal Agricultural Society; that they should be with them, but not of them—moving in the same orbit, but by an independent force. How this element of discord will work at Newcastle it is difficult to say; but there seems to be good reason to expect some amusing results from the struggle. For, besides this kind of union, which the iron party wish to patch up between Vulcan and Ceres, they advance more substantial demands. They are prepared to storm the strongholds of the agricultural exclusives. They are going to propose the introduction of the representative principle among the self-constituted. They claim that one, at least, of the judges of the implements shall be elected by the implement makers, so that they may have the chance, not often enjoyed before, of having among those who are to decide on implements which to many involve fortune or ruin, one person, at all events, who understands something of the subject. Such are a few of the bold thoughts which annual contact and annual prizes have suggested to the implement makers, to those who contribute to the exhibition of the society an element of attraction, which is at least as interesting to the ordinary spectator, and even to the scientific farmer, as obese bulls or broken-winded horses, if it is not at the same time quite as satisfactory to the philanthropist. Whether the implement makers will act as well as talk it remains for the next year's proceedings at Newcastle to show. Trade interest is usually even more potent than trade jealousy, and in cool contest, moreover, should it ever to come to a head, something of the pride of class must be mixed up.

The auction, with which the proceedings of the society terminated, also took place on Friday, but the comparatively small attendance at the meeting generally affected both the prices and the number of actual sales made. The "short-horns" and "Herefords," it turned off very slowly, and at very low sums, many of them being bought up by the owners, and others not finding any bidders at all. Of the "Devons," but few animals were offered for sale, and they brought no great prices. Out of the small stock of horses exhibited, four were put up to auction, and in two instances were withdrawn without any bidding at a good sum. In the sheep department of the sale, there was more activity displayed than in any other. No sellers of Leicester stock appeared, but the demand for South Down stock was rather brisk. We may notice in particular a prize South Down ram, 15 months old, the property of Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., which was sold to the Marquis of Downshire at 50*l.*; and a South Down ram, 16 months old, the property of Mr. T. M. Goodlake, of Wadley House, Berks, which was sold to Viscount Hill at 25*l.*

The following list of prices will give some idea of the general character of the auction:—

Short Horns.—A bull of Mr. J. Champion's, of Carrington, near Nottingham, 3 years and 8½ months old, sold at 59*l.* A bull, 4 years and 3 months old, belonging to Mr. J. Cropley, of Scalleliffe Lane, Lancaster, at 50*l.* A bull, 3 years and 10 months old, belonging to Mr. T. J. De Trafford, near Manchester, 35*l.* A bull, 4 years and 6 months old, the property of Mr. R. Herbert, near Worcester, sold at 58*l.*; and a bull, 3 years and 7 months old, the property of Mr. C. H. S. Debotham, of Ashley Cottage, near Altrincham, Cheshire, 40*l.* An in-calf heifer, 2 years and 8 months old, belonging to Mr. A. Bannerman, near Chorley, Lancaster, 56 guineas. Another in-calf heifer, 2 years and 4 months old, belonging to Mr. St. John C. Charlton, near Wellington, Salop, 20 guineas. A yearling heifer, 1 year and 10 months old, belonging to Mr. Edward Sakin, of Beauchamp's Court, near Worcester, 45 guineas.

Herefords.—A bull 3 years and 9 months old, belonging to Mr. J. N. Carpenter, near Leominster, sold for 50 guineas. A bull 4 years and 6 months, belonging to Mr. W. Eyton, near Shrewsbury, 50 guineas. A Hereford bull, 5 years and 6 months old, belonging to Mr. T. Sheriff, near Brampton Brian, Hereford, sold for 59*l.* Two bulls, 1 year and 5 months old, belonging to Mr. S. Miers, of Berrington, near Shrewsbury, sold for 46*l.* and 40*l.* Five bull calves, 7, 8, and 9 months old, sold two at twenty-five guineas, and the rest at 40*l.*, 50*l.* and 65 guineas. A bull calf, 8 months old, belonging to Mr. I. Turner, of Noke, near Leominster, sold at 49*l.* Passing over the Devons, in horses the following prices were given:—For mares and stallions, 3 years old, belonging to Mr. A. Crosse, of Boyton Hall, near Stowmarket, 75 guineas. For a cart mare and foal, belonging to Mr. E. West, near Bromyard, Hereford, 50*l.*; and for a thorough-bred stallion, 20 years old, belonging to Mr. J. Devereux, 27*l.* In South Downs, besides the sales already mentioned, Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., received 11*l.* 10*s.* and 13*l.* 10*s.* for 2 rams, 15 months old, and 8*l.* 10*s.* and 13*l.* for rams 27 months old. Passing over the long-woolled sheep, Sir Francis Lawley, of Middleton Hall, near Fazely, Warwick, received 51*s.* a-head for a pen of 5 Shropshire mountain shearling ewes. In the sale of pigs, the cases of Mr. E. Devereux, of Bromyard, Hereford, and Mr. T. Harrison, of Norris Green, West Derby, may be mentioned, who obtained 7*l.* each for boars of a large breed, respectively 9 months and 3 years and 3 months old.

Besides the implement auction, at which, of course, the prices were greatly determined by the sales at which they were knocked down, in the catalogues, according to the regulations of the society, it is believed that extensive orders were given by the farmers to the various implement makers whom the meeting of the society had collected at Shrewsbury.

Before closing this account of the Royal Agricultural Show for this year, we must not omit to express the satisfaction universally given by the arrangements of Mr. Brandreth Gibbs in the show-yard, and the ready courtesy of Mr. Hudson, the secretary of the society.

A portion of the division of the metropolitan police force were in attendance, under Superintendent Otway, and the capture of fifteen of the London swell mob during the week shows that their presence was a very salutary precaution. It is said, however, that the Hon. M. W. B. Nugent had 15*l.* picked from his pockets on the race-course; and that on the person of one of the fraternity who bended was found a pocket-book, which he had been expert enough to steal from an old London inspector of police, employed to watch over the public safety on the occasion.

The only casualty of the week was a slight accident to Earl Spencer, who was thrown from his horse while crossing the English bridge, by the stupidity of a driver. The noble earl was not so much hurt as might have been anticipated from the nature of the accident.

An idea may be formed of the number attracted to Shrewsbury by the present meeting of the society, by the number of persons who on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday attended in the show-yard. On Tuesday there were 973 persons, on Wednesday 1874, and on Thursday 6673, paying 2*s.* 6*d.* a head. On the latter day, 6156 persons were present in the afternoon at 1*s.* a head; thus making the total number for the three days, 15,676, and giving the society the sum of 1467*l.* towards defraying the expences of the meeting.

It may operate as a useful warning to the inhabitants of other large towns which are to be the scene of the society's annual displays hereafter, to state, that that portion of the people of Shrewsbury—and we are sorry to say they form the major portion—who wished to seize on the opportunity afforded by this meeting to make a rich harvest out of the visitors, were in very many instances woefully disappointed. Lodgings for which exorbitant prices were asked, remained unlet, until people did not want them at any price; while those for which some demanded which were only a fair and reasonable excess upon ordinary charges, were let from the first, and remained occupied until the close of the meeting.

LAW.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—LYON v. M'GILL.—A motion to restrain an action of ejectment brought by Miss Ann Crellin, the lady who, it will be remembered, was the prosecutor in a case which was tried at the Liverpool spring assizes in 1842, in which a person of the name of M'Gill was found guilty of abduction, in carrying her to Gretna Green against her will, and going through a form of marriage. M'Gill was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, which he has undergone. Miss Crellin was the mortgagee in fee of certain property, of which the plaintiff was the mortgagor, and had for some years been in receipt of the interest of the mortgage money. After Christmas 1842, the plaintiff refused to pay any further interest to Miss Crellin, on the ground that they would not be safe in making payments to her, which they might afterwards be called upon to pay over again to her alleged husband, M'Gill. The bill was then filed, and a motion made to restrain her from selling the property under the power of sale in the mortgage deed, but that motion was refused. The sale of the property was not effected, and in the meantime ejectment of the premises was brought by an action of ejectment to recover the possession of the premises. Mr. Romilly and Mr. Chandless now moved to restrain the defendant, Ann M'Gill, otherwise Ann Crellin, from prosecuting the action of ejectment, upon the plaintiff paying into court the mortgage money and interest now due. They insisted that the bill should be treated as in the nature of an interpleader. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bolt, for the defendant, Miss Crellin, said that there was no ground for restraining the action. The answer denied altogether the alleged marriage, and clearly showed that no fraud had been throughout the transaction. There was also no pretence for the claim of M'Gill. His Honour (Wigram) said that the present suit was not properly an interpleading suit. The question then was, whether the order ought to be made on other grounds. The only other grounds were, that the defendant was a feme sole, or that the mortgagee was entitled to the money. Whether the situation in which those circumstances placed the plaintiff was such as to entitle him to the assistance of this court on the present motion, was a question which he should prefer to consider further.—Judgment reserved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—IN RE JEREMIAH MARTIN.—Lord, on the part of the assignees, appeared to show cause why they should not contribute to the expense of enabling this insolvent to take the benefit of the act. The answer was that the assignees had no funds, therefore the rule must be discharged. Mr. Nicholl said that the insolvent had been thirty years in prison, and had subsisted upon the prison allowance since 1838, and he trusted that the court would comply with the original application for an allowance out of the unclaimed dividends, to enable his client to take the benefit of the Act. Mr. Commissioner Harris said the fact was, the insolvent did not feel so comfortable in the Queen's Bench prison as he formerly did in the Fleet, and therefore he wished to be discharged. He recollected the case well, and had been the means of getting for the creditors 550*l.* or 600*l.*, which he kept in his shoes. Mr. Nichols believed that he was comfortable enough, but that other parties wished to get rid of him. He entreated the court to entertain a lenient consideration of the application. Mr. Commissioner Harris thought that a person who had obstinately elected to remain in prison, and persevered in that resolution for a period of thirty years, was not entitled to much consideration. After some further discussion, Mr. Commissioner Harris consented, although with reluctance, to make an order for the payment of 4*l.* out of the unclaimed dividends, to enable the insolvent to come up and be discharged, and to file the schedule forthwith.

POLICE.

WORSHIP STREET.—FORBIDDING THE BANNS.—Yesterday a respectable young man, named Richard Gower, who stated himself to be a master butcher, lately carrying on business in Kent, applied to Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. The applicant said that he had had the banns regularly published some time since at Shoreditch Church for his marriage with a young woman, a resident of that parish, but he had since met with an accident, which had caused the postponement of the wedding until now. On Monday morning, however, he repaired to the church with his intended and friends, but to his utter astonishment the minister refused to marry them, alleging as his reason, that some person, said to be a policeman, had in the meantime been there and given notice that applicant was already a married man. This he declared to be utterly false, for he had no wife, and never had been married; and they could not tell him the name even, or anything about the person who was said to have now forbidden the marriage, except that he was in the dress of the police. He was desired to come before the magistrate to have the matter cleared up, that applicant might not see how he could assist the applicant; but it was strange that the person who had forbidden the marriage should be so wholly unknown. The applicant said he had lately discharged several men from his employ in Kent, and it was possible that one of them might have turned policeman and practised this malicious trick against him. Mr. Broughton said he had no jurisdiction in the matter; but he understood Fitzgerald, one of the warrant officers of the court, to go with the applicant to the church and ascertain, if he could, who the policeman was that was said to have interfered to prevent the marriage. Fitzgerald, upon his return from the church, reported that the marriage had been solemnized in his presence by the Rev. Mr. Matthias; the bridegroom solemnly declaring there, as he had done before the magistrate, that he had never been married to any other woman. He could not learn the name, or any description, of the man who had forbidden the marriage.

LAMBETH.—AND DALTON AND THE TURNPIKE COLLECTOR.—Monday was the day appointed for hearing the second summons against *Lord Viscount Dillon*, for having passed through Kent Street End gate on the night of Sunday, the 6th of last month, with intent to evade the payment of toll. Mr. Cooper, his lordship's solicitor, attended on his behalf, when, after some discussion, the summons was withdrawn on the payment of costs.

CLERKENWELL.—POLICE LAW.—A decent-looking young man, named *Cottrell*, was brought before Mr. Greenwood, charged by police constable Anderson, 228 G, with being (as we understood it) a suspected person. The prisoner is a chair maker, residing at St. Mary's Buildings, Tabernacle Street, St. Luke's, and at ten o'clock on the previous morning was returning home from his place of business, where he had been fishing. He had two baskets in his hands, containing his fishing tackle. The policeman peremptorily asked what he had there? The witness said, "What is that to you?" The policeman, without more ado, took him off to the station-house, charged him, and locked him up, without taking any trouble to ascertain what he had in his baskets. The witness then said, "Why, you have made a mistake, I am a fisherman, and my business is written. He begged to be allowed to go in and not to be further molested, but the policeman refused. Mr. Greenwood discharged the young man, but refrained from any observations lest it might prejudice the case, if the constable's conduct should be hereafter made the subject of investigation.

A BRUTAL STEP-MOTHER.—*Bridget Kelly*, a woman of extraordinary masculine proportions and savage look, was charged with cruelly maltreating Eleanor Kelly, a child seven years of age. The prosecutrix, a delicate looking child, who bore numerous marks of severe and recent injury on her arms and other parts of her body, when placed in the witness-box seemed to regard the prisoner with feelings of terror. She had been conveyed from the hospital to the court. It appeared from her evidence, and that of other witnesses, that the child resided with her father and the prisoner in Lilly Street, saffron Hill. On last Wednesday she was playing with some other children in the street, when the prisoner darted upon her and dragged her into the house, beating and kicking her all the way in a cruel manner. When she had dragged the child into the bedroom, she lifted her up in the air, and then dashed her against the floor with all her might. The cries of the child brought assistance. Mrs. Richardson, one of the witnesses, interfered, but the prisoner flung a chisel at her. She continued her brutality towards the child until the police came, when it was found that the poor thing had, in addition to several bruises and cuts, received an injury of a rather serious nature on her spine. She was accordingly removed to the hospital. The prisoner, before the police could secure her, smashed all the window sashes within her reach, and made a desperate resistance on her way to the station-house. She was fined 4*l.*, or six weeks' imprisonment. The money not being forthcoming, the wretch was committed.

MANSION HOUSE.—ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—*R. Jervis*, a clerk in the Bank of England, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of John Forrester, the officer, and charged upon a warrant, signed by the Lord Mayor, on the information of Alexander Wilson and others, with stealing an Exchequer bill for 200*l.* The prisoner, who is a person of very respectable appearance, was evidently dejected, and in an indifferent state of health. John Forrester produced the warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner, and requested that the prisoner might be remanded. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner, and directed that he should be received into the infirmary of the prison.

LITERATURE.

Narrative of a Mission to Bokhara in the Years 1843-1845, *to ascertain the Fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.* By the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D. D., LL. D. Two vols. Parker.

It is quite unnecessary to say one word in explanation of who Dr. Wolff is, or to speak in praise of the benevolent mission described in these volumes. If the newspaper press never did its duty before, it certainly did it in reference to Dr. Wolff. The smallest particle of information about his journey—his progress, his prospects, his anticipations, his hopes, his fears, until the final melancholy document arrived to confirm the sad tragedy of Bokhara—every word was told readily and unvaryingly, and as regularly read by the people of England. This constant series of reports created throughout the country a wide-spread interest; which interest must, in a great degree, extend to the work now before us; in which will be found the details of the journey, each particular of which was regarded with so much anxiety. Every library should purchase the book, and every person of wealth should do so likewise, were it only in token of approbation of the exertions of the writer, by whom and for whose benefit the work is published. It is illustrated by engravings, many of them coloured, and it contains much curious information about Bokhara.

The Punjaub; being a brief Account of the Country of the Sikhs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This little work is by Lieut.-Colonel Steinbach, late in the service of the Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and his immediate successor. It offers a plain detail of circumstances and events connected with the Punjaub, and renders much information in a few words, explaining the manners, habits, religion, laws, &c., of these strange people, and recommending that to rescue them from constant and oppressive tyranny, the population should be placed under the milder government of England. There is much to instruct and amuse in this publication.

Whitehall; or, the Days of Charles the First. An Historical Romance. By the Author of "Whitefriars." Mortimer.

A stirring romance of a stirring time, in which we meet with men whose names are "familiar as household words," and whose deeds for good or evil must ever have interest. The unfortunate Charles and the crafty and talented Cromwell are, of course, introduced, surrounded by groups of roundheads and cavaliers, and all the strange characters whom the convulsions of the period made conspicuous. With all the interest of a romance, it has much of the value of a history, and cannot fail to be welcome to the patrons of "circulating libraries."

A Week in Brussels. Brown, Montagne de la Cour, Brussels.

An excellent hand-book for the visitor to the Belgian capital. Its title reveals its plan, which is to show how a week may be best divided by the tourist amongst the many attractions of the "little Paris" and its environs. Brussels—thanks to steam!—is now but one day's distance from London; and the holiday-maker who is debating "where he should go for a week," will do well to give a glance over the contents of this *brochure.*

Jardine's Naturalists' Library. Fornightly Issue. Part 2. Lizars.

A reprint, in a cheap form, of the elegant series of illustrated works on Natural History, published by Lizars of Edinburgh, and edited by Sir W. Jardine. The coloured plates cannot fail to be a great recommendation to the general public, whilst the accuracy of the text must make the work valuable to the student.

The Gartnavel Minstrel. Glasgow: J. R. Adam.

A collection of trifles in rhyme, remarkable as being the production of a patient during his confinement in a lunatic asylum at Glasgow; in which institution it appears the physicians, to amuse the patients, encouraged them to manufacture verses, and to print them the columns of a periodical *started in the asylum!*

Evenings in the Pyrenees. Masters, Aldersgate Street.

Miss Selina Bunbury is announced as the editor and arranger of this book, which presents a series of tales stated to have been narrated during a sojourn in the Pyrenees. Many of the incidents are wrought out with considerable ability, and impart a deep interest to the reader. The best is Mademoiselle Geraldine; but there is something extremely revolting in the manner in which Lady G— is treated by her husband.

Memoir on Syria. By Charles F. Barker. Madden and Malcolm.

We recommend to those about to emigrate, and looking around them to determine whither they shall proceed, to read Mr. Barker's very interesting and useful account of the climate and capabilities of Syria. A long residence in that country, where his father has held the office of British consul for nearly half a century, afforded the author every opportunity of observing and examining, for business purposes, the yet undeveloped resources of a land that, in ancient times, was the seat of the Phœnician empire, and the centre of civilisation and commerce. From its situation with respect to Europe and Asia, and the increasing facilities of steam communication by packets and railways, its return to former greatness is not improbable; and it is certainly to be hoped that the advantages possessed by Syria will in a short time be properly appreciated by those engaged in the cause of human civilisation, as well as by those interested in the extension of commerce. To Mr. Barker no little credit will be attached, as being the first to direct especially public attention to the subject.

Gilbert's Geography for Families and Schools. J. Gilbert.

A compact little volume, well adapted for its intended purpose. The maps are neatly engraved, and the text is carefully printed.

Deprose's Royal Song Book. Deprose's Modern Song Book. Deprose's Comic Song Book.

Three neat volumes of vocal amusement for all who have (or think they have) voices for singing, or one dash "of music in the soul."

NEW MUSIC.

The First Gift. Ballad. Composed by Thomas Baker. Jullien.

Dear Native Glen. Ballad. Jullien.

These ballads possess the great requisites for popularity, viz. melody and simplicity. The harmonies are a happy medium between the ultra-germanism which distinguishes one class of modern ballad writers, and the common-place which pervades another. These ballads, like most of the music that comes out under Jullien's auspices, are most elegantly got up, with a novel and exceedingly graceful title-page.

Do You still Remember? Song. By David Eaton. Addison and Hodson.

In this song we discover great natural feeling for melody; but the composer evidently wants both knowledge and experience. This effort we must pronounce a failure; but if Mr. Eaton possesses industry equal to his talent, he will hereafter write music we will be proud to praise.

Cavatina Di Concerto, with Flute Obligato. By J. M. Ribas. Ribas.

An elegant Italian cavatina, written for a soprano of the first class. The subjects are exceedingly graceful, the rhythmus clear, and the passages in the most refined manner of the modern school. The flute part, as might be expected from Mr. Ribas' reputation as a performer, is effective and well-constructed for the instrument.

The Homes of England. By Johann Schmidt. Lavenu.

Mr. Schmidt has treated Mrs. Hemans' beautiful words with the profundity of a true musician, and the feeling of a poet.

Guynemer's Sinfonia Di Camera.

At a soiree given by Ella on Tuesday last, the first of a new class of composition was produced, under the direction of the composer, Mr. Guynemer. It is called a Sinfonia di Camera, possessing many of the properties of a grand symphony, and scored for eight instruments, viz. two violins, two violas, two flutes, violoncello, and contra bass. The excellence of Mr. Guynemer's composition would be enough to recommend it to the true amateur and artiste; but it has other claims to attention. In every provincial town there is at least one set of amateurs who meet for the practice of concerted music; in London there are many; and it must have been a regret to all that no composition could be found expressly constructed for such meetings. A quintett doubled is distressing, a symphony requires too many instruments, and there is no resource left but to attack arrangements of overtures and symphonies; and however skilful the adapter may be, works written for oboes, clarionets, trumpets, trombones, and drums, appear poverty-stricken when translated for violins and flutes. In this case, the composition is delivered by the particular instruments for which it was constructed; and it cannot be wondered at that the effect is richer and grander than we have ever heard produced by adaptations; the instrumenis chosen by Mr. Guynemer fare to be found in every body of amateurs; and as the expense of publication for so small a number of instruments is trifling, we strongly recommend our young composers to cultivate the Sinfonia di Camera. Mr. Guynemer not only deserves credit for producing a new class, but for the beauty of his specimen. It is conceived and executed in a truly classical spirit, bespeaking great talent and profound study.

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre. — Mozart's *Cosi Fan Tutte* was performed on Saturday last, and, as usual, attracted a great number of amateurs, whose peculiar taste and prejudice teach them to eschew the Opera except on the night devoted to Mozart. Perhaps it is a gratifying feeling to imagine that our sensibilities can only be affected by the sublime and grand. In such a state of happiness, a man may look on his fellow men with an eye of pity, and innocently wonder that their sympathies can be aroused and their hearts delighted by what he denominates trash. On the other hand, it might be urged by what he denominates trash. On the other hand, it might be urged that the individual so sublimated had a darkened capacity, through a chink of which one peculiar light alone could enter; that his enjoyments were contracted, and his pity for others pitiful. Which ever way the truth may be, 'tis certain that a large class of persons will aver with idolatrous zeal, that the opera of *Cosi Fan Tutte* is superior to any opera by Rossini, Bellini, or Donnizetti. There is another class who reply, that, as an opera, *Cosi Fan Tutte* is dull and uninteresting; that the harmony is rich, and the instrumentation full of sweetness and delicacy, but that there is no distinctive character of melody, no effect, no contrast. As we have not the casting vote, we leave the world to decide between the two; but we ourselves must have a fling at the *libretto*, for it is certainly the most undramatic and dull cobbling that ever issued from the pen of the play-wright. The advertisement sheet of the "Times" set to music would contain more of genuine dramatic feeling, and, indeed, we would recommend Balfe to try the experiment when next he writes for Drury Lane. With such a leaden *libretto* on the wings of his genius, no wonder if Mozart's flight was less dazzling than on other occasions. The performers did the opera every justice. Madame Castellan, as *Fioriliglli*, sang beautifully; and Madame Caccia, as *Despina*, was as effective as the character permitted. She seems an excellent comic actress. Lablache did what could be done for *Don Alphonso*, and Mario and F. Lablache were also efficient as *Ferrando* and *Giuglielmo*. The opera seemed to have received every care from Signor Costa; the orchestra, under his direction, went with the utmost precision, the instrumental effects were finely contrasted, and the tempo strictly in accordance with the character of Mozart's writing. We have observed in Signor Costa, this season, a strong predilection for the grand and classical school of composition, and, with a mind so active as that of our stern maestro, great results may be anticipated. Excepting Germany, no country possesses such an instinctive fondness for the grand in musical art as England; and he who possesses intellectual grasp sufficient to organise our materials in the best manner for the gratification of that feeling, will be a national benefactor, and give an impetus to a delightful art. The Philharmonic is at present the apology for such an organisation, and has spread much light; but its fire is burnt out.

Haymarket. — The revival of Morton's play of *A School for Grown Children* has been the most noticeable feature of the theatrical week, in which the playgoers were delighted to find Farren again enacting the character of *Old Revel* with the same truth, vivacity, and lively characterised his personation of it in 1827, when Charles Kemble, Power, Jones, Serle, Miss Chester, and Mrs. Chatterley supported him in the same play. Charles Mathews was to have appeared as Young Revel; but, according to Mr. Webster's play-bill, "in direct violation of his engagement," he had refused to do so.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Present to her Majesty.—During the last few days a number of distinguished persons have been attracted to the London Docks, for the purpose of viewing the four thoroughbred Arabian horses which have just arrived in this country per the Caroline, being a present from the Imaum of Muscat to her Majesty the Queen. The animals, notwithstanding the wildness peculiar to their breed, have, since their arrival in the docks, exhibited a wonderful degree of docility. They were accompanied from Muscat by grooms in the service of the Imaum.

Copyholds.—The fourth report of the copyhold commission has just been presented to Parliament. It states there has been a considerable, and it is gradually extending, increase both in the number of enfranchisements and the value of the land enfranchised. The enfranchisements have taken place in the ecclesiastical manors. Since the last report of the commission was presented, fifty-six enfranchisements have taken place.

Fanaticism in South Wales.—Considerable attention and curiosity has been excited throughout the Principality by the advent of a person named Prince, the founder of a new sect of religionists. He has visited most of the principal towns in Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire for the purpose of expounding his views with regard to the second coming of the Saviour, which he states will take place in a few weeks, and is accompanied by three rev. gentlemen, who likewise occasionally address the audiences. Mr. Prince was formerly a student at Lampeter College, in Cardiganshire, and was ordained a minister of the Church of England; but the peculiarity of his style and the singularity of the doctrines which he advocated soon attracted the notice of his diocesan, and he was suspended from the ministry. His companions were also ministers of the Establishment, and were likewise suspended for the extravagance of their doctrines. Their names are the Revs. George Robinson, Thomas Lewis Price, William Cobbe, and Mr. Starkie.

Sutherland, July 19.—The meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League last evening was divided as to the propriety of supporting Col. Thompson and Mr. Bagshaw. The partisans of each of these gentlemen resolved to act independently of each other. It is understood that an Abyssinian candidate will be announced, and there can be little doubt but Mr. Joseph John Wright will be the Conservative candidate.

The late Mr. Butler, the Tragedian.—The funeral obsequies of this much-lamented, talented gentleman, whose demise occurred at Manchester last Friday evening, in a very sudden manner, took place on Wednesday in that town, in Ardwick Cemetery, and was attended by a large circle of the corps dramatique connected with the district. The deceased gentleman was universally esteemed throughout the profession. He first made his appearance on the stage about eighteen years ago on the York circuit, and, after several years close study to the drama, made his metropolitan debut at Covent Garden Theatre, when under the management of M. Laporte, in the character of *Hamlet*, with considerable success. He then played in most of Shakspeare's principal tragedies, and owing to the close of the establishment, in consequence of the embarrassment of the manager, he was for some time occupied at the principal minor theatres in the metropolis. His provincial tours, however, were far more prosperous, and at Manchester and Sheffield he was an especial favourite. Latterly, arising from the serious inroads upon his constitution by the malady which has ended in his death, he was forced to quit the more exciting train of the drama, and gave several Shakspearian lectures. In the early part of last week it was announced that he would give a series of lectures at the Athenæum of Manchester, previous to his retirement into private life. Last Wednesday was the first of the series, the play selected being the *Merchant of Venice*. During its reading he was noticed to be seriously indisposed, and, at the conclusion of the fourth act, he was so much so, as to be immediately conveyed home to his residence. It appears that he never recovered, and on the following evening (Thursday), as he was walking in his chamber assisted by his lady, he suddenly fell back in her arms, and, without the slightest groan or sigh, expired. For some years past he suffered considerably from his complaint, and when in London consulted Mr. Liston, and other eminent medical advisers, respecting it; and but a few months since underwent a surgical operation. He has left a widow in circumstances of some embarrassment, the result of his long-continued illness and incapacity to return to the full duties of his profession.

Malleable Glass.—The "Seguisan Mercury" states that a most marvellous discovery has been made at Saint Etienne, of rendering glass as malleable when cold as when first drawn from the pot. This substance, which is called silicon, combines with various substances producing the most brilliant colours, and can also be obtained opaque or transparent as crystal.

The Navy.—The total number of captains now on the list is 714; of these 376 are above 55 years of age; among whom 50 are 70, and 205 above 60; 171 between 55 and 60, and 138 between 50 and 55, and 9 only under the age of 45 are to be found of a seniority higher than 1827. The new retired list of captains are to be of 55 years of age and upwards, and the Admiralty are to have the power of allowing any officer of 50 to retire, if the number of officers of the age of 55 should not be found willing to do so. This list of 300 is to be allowed to diminish by death to 100, and be hereafter permanently maintained at that number.

Miscellaneous Estimates.—The following are the estimates, &c, to be proposed in committee of supply. Miscellaneous services:—For the Harbours of Refuge, 120,000*l.*; for the Improvement of Holyhead Harbour, 30,000*l.*—150,000*l.* In aid of the expense of repairing St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, 1200*l.* An estimate of the further sum required to enable the trustees of the British Museum to purchase a very extraordinary and valuable collection of the works of the early Italian designers and engravers, 4875*l.* An estimate of the sum required towards the expense of statues of Hampden, Lord Falkland, and Lord Clarendon, 2000*l.* The artists selected for these statues are Calder Marshall, John Bell, and John Bridgman. The estimates for New Zealand is 22,565*l.*

Departure of Don Carlos from Bourges.—We learn from Bourges that Don Carlos and the Princess de Beira, his wife, left that town on the morning of the 17th, for the baths of Greoulx. A great number of the persons generally received at the Hotel Panette had assembled to bid a last adieu to their Royal Highnesses. The Princess appeared much affected at this manifestation. A troop of twenty dragoons, with a captain at their head, escorted their Royal Highnesses to the boundary of the department. There the Prince of the Asturias took leave of his parents, and returned to Bourges.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Morison.—This venerable and worthy father of the church closed his long-protracted earthly pilgrimage at his residence at Banchory, on the afternoon of Sabbath last. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-eight. Ordained in 1783, he had been a minister of the Church of Scotland for the rarely equalled period of sixty-two years. He was originally minister of the parish of Oyne, but was soon after wards translated to Banchory Devenick, where he laboured in the cause of his Divine Master for fifty-six years. Some years ago he built, at his own expense, a bridge across the Dee, at Banchory, for the accommodation of the neighbourhood, which cost upwards of 1400*l.* At Portlethen, in his own parish, he built a school and school-house, and gave 200*l.* towards the teacher's salary.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

The Hop Plantations.—A statement has been extensively circulated, purporting to be founded on a survey of East Kent, Mid Kent, the Weald, and Sussex, which has just been completed by parties who profess to have much experience in the culture of hops, and judgment enough to foretel with certainty what the crop will be, viz. 205,275*l.* old duty.

The Botanic Gardens, Chelsea.—Lord Cadogan has, it appears, a curious but valuable reversionary interest in the Botanic Gardens, Chelsea. So soon as the gardens cease to grow botanical plants for exhibition, the whole ground reverts to him. It was granted by Sir Hans Sloane, Lord Cadogan's predecessor, to the Society of Apothecaries, at a small rent of 5*l.* a year, conditionally that the exhibition of so many plants at Apothecaries' Hall each year being grown on the ground. A witness, lately examined before the Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, gives as his opinion, from the difficulty of growing those plants, the growing of which is necessary, that the interest of the company in the gardens will cease very soon. He adds, that the vitiated state of the atmosphere will deprive them of the power of growing those plants, and they will be obliged to remove to Kew Gardens, or elsewhere. "Lord Cadogan," adds the witness very naively, "is of course looking very anxiously to this event. The Master of the Apothecaries' Company has been to me once or twice, hoping Lord Cadogan will take no advantage of this, and let them have the profit of the ground if they are obliged to go elsewhere. I do not believe that Lord Cadogan is prepared to make quite so patriotic a sacrifice."

The Irish Society.—The last general dinner for the season of the Irish Society was held on Saturday at the Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich, Morgan J. O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Nearly 100 sat down to a sumptuous entertainment.

Lord Gray.—I can recollect, when I was ten or twelve years old, going to Hastlugs's trial. My garter, somehow, came off, and was picked up by Lord Grey, then a young man. At this hour, as if it were in a picture, I can see his handsome but very pale face; his broad forehead; his corbeau coat with cut steel buttons; his white satin waistcoat and breeches, and the buckles in his shoes. He saw from whom the garter fell, but observing my confusion, did not wish to increase it, and with infinite delicacy gave the garter to the person who sat there to serve tea and coffee.—*Lady Hester Stanhope.*

Genius, Talent, and Conversation.—In Minsheu's "Dictionary of Nine Languages," printed in London in 1617, there are no such words as genius or talent. Wit is the only word used for mental power, and it is rendered in French by *esprit*, and in German by *verstand*, which is understanding. The word conversation had not at that time acquired the modern sense of talking. In the same work it is explained as "great acquaintance, or familiarity," as we now say conversant with public business.

"Swan Hopping."—On Monday the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common council, accompanied by their respective ladies, proceeded up the river on the annual "swan hopping" excursion, in the City barge, which was decorated with the City flags and banners. Several shallops, containing the band of the Coldstream Guards, accompanied the barge, and enlivened the company by the performance of the most popular airs and pieces of music. This family were also in attendance by their performance to give variety to the scene. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the numerous guests, entered the barge at the foot of Westminster Bridge, at twelve o'clock, and proceeded up the river under a salute of guns from Searle's and the principal wharfs along the river, the principal members of the Merchant Taylors', Stationers', Goldsmiths', and other civic companies having pre ceded them in their respective state barges. On their arrival at Twickenham, a sumptuous dinner took place on board the Maria Wood, according to custom, and the weather being fine, the company, which was very numerous, did not separate until a late hour, the principal portion returning to town in their carriages.

Price of Gold.—The premium on gold at Paris is 16½ per mille, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 56; and the exchange at Paris on London is 25 75, it follows that gold is 0.01 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London. By advices from Hamburgh, the price of gold is 438 per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13 11½; and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13 12½, it follows that gold is 0.45 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburgh.

Fatal Steam-boat Accident.—On Tuesday forenoon, the Culloden schooner, of Pembroke, lying in St. George's tier, having discharged her cargo, an order was given to weigh the anchor, the captain (Davis) being anxious to leave the river, as the tide was favourable. The boat was lowered, and the following men got into it, viz. David Davis, 37, mate and brother of the captain, Benjamin James, 28, Thomas Richards, 20, and William Jones. They proceeded to the mooring chain, and whilst in the act of hauling in the anchor, *the Prince of Wales and the Eclipse, Margate steamers, rival boats, passed at full speed* on the one side of the tier of shipping. The boat was struck on one side by the immense swell they raised, and before she could right she was struck on the other and completely turned over, the whole of the persons in the boat being immersed in the water. Boats from various stairs at Shadwell Dock immediately put off to their assistance, but the water was so rough, from the rapidity with which the steamers passed through it, that some time elapsed before they could reach the spot where the accident occurred. One of the poor fellows succeeded in getting hold of the mooring chain, and was saved; the other three clung to each other, and all perished.

Cobbett on Duelling.—Cobbett, when challenged to fight, recommended the challenger to draw a Cobbett in chalk upon a door, and if he succeeded in hitting it, to send him instant word, in order that he might have an opportunity of acknowledging that he had the true Cobbett been there, in all probability would have been hit too. But hit or not hit, the bullets would have no effect whatever, he maintained, on the original cause of quarrel.

It is said that the intention of Sir Robert Peel in keeping the monetary transactions of this country bound up by orders of gold, arises in a great measure from his desire to have always, in this country, a stock of bullion equal to the emergencies of war. The Right Honourable Baronet imposes the collection of this amount of bullion upon the Directors of the Bank of England and the Scotch and Irish bankers, and through them upon the producing classes; but if the Premier would consider that, if he were only to substitute, as the currency of the country, a Government money, such as would be found in the issues of Exchequer notes, to the extent of annual taxation, he would save to the nation annually a million and a half in interest, if taken at three per cent. And if it were desirable to have a stock of bullion in contemplation of war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer might lay aside that million and a half annually saved, and thus, in ten years, have in reserve, in the national coffers, a sum of fifteen millions of gold, while, at the same time, the nation would thrive in more than a twofold ratio under the benefit of a currency adapted for the interchange of our increasing population and production, and adapted to the nature and extent of our taxation by customs and excise. Independently of these considerations, Great Britain, as the richest and most extensively trading country of Europe, will always command the presence of a larger share of the precious metals than any other nation.

Religion in the Colonies.—From a bulky parliamenta y return published yesterday, it appears that according to a schedule of the grants, endowments, and appropriations, made for the purpose of religious instruction or of education in the colonies (the gross total population of our colonial dependencies, amounting to the aggregate), there was paid in 1842 a total of 90,000*l.* for the clergy of the churches of England, Scotland, Rome, and the Methodist and Dissenting ministers, of which 46,964*l.* was paid by the British treasury, and 176,938*l.* from colonial funds. The grants from the British treasury to schools during the same year amounted to 26,117*l.* and from colonial funds to 146,230*l.*, making a grand total of 172,407*l.* Of the sum of 49,564*l.* granted by the treasury to the clergy, those of the Anglican establishment received 44,503*l.*; those of the Scotch, 347*l.*; and those of the Romish, 2,024*l.* Of the sum of 176,938*l.* granted from colonial funds, 118,432*l.* was received by the Anglican clergy, 29,645*l.* by the Scotch, 4,634*l.* by the Wesleyans and Dissenters, and 24,216*l.* by the Romish priests.

Court-martial in India.—A European court-martial was held at Belgaum, on Monday, the 7th of April, for the purpose of trying Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, of the 26th Regiment of her Majesty's Native Infantry, on charges of having been guilty of highly irregular conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and contempt of authority, in having, while in command of the first brigade of the field force employed in the Kolapore and Sawunt-Warren states, disobeyed orders communicated to him by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the southern divisions of the army, by attacking a place called Sevapoor, whereas he was distinctly ordered to abstain as much as possible from offensive operations or attack till the time arrived for making a simultaneous attack, thereby frustrating the plan of attack communicated to him by letter. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charges, with the exception of the words "to the great injury of the public service," and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel for six months.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is stated that Captain A'Court, member for Tamworth, will succeed Captain Boldero as Storekeeper of the Ordnance, and Mr. Cripps, member for Cirencester, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Bonham.

Messrs. G. L. Walker and Co., of Faulfield Mills, three years ago reduced the working hours to eleven and a half a day, at the request of their power-loom workers; and, with a view to their additional comfort, they have made a further reduction of half an hour a-day, Saturdays excepted, when they continue as formerly, nine and a half hours.

The Earl of Dunsany has been elected president of the Cork Agricultural Society, in the room of the late Lord Carbery.

The Earl of Carlisle is making great improvements and additions to his ancient baronial castle, Naworth. His lordship has decided on building a new tower, and restoring the ancient entrance on the west side of the castle, which was discovered after the fire, and which is said to have been walled up by the celebrated Lord Howard, in the reign of James I.

We understand that the proposed junction of the Ayrshire with the Western Bank was approved of and sanctioned by the general meeting of shareholders of the Ayrshire bank. The Ayrshire makes over to the Western bank its rest of about 16,000*l.*, buildings, &c., and the shareholders of the Ayrshire receive Western bank shares in lieu of those of their own company. The Western bank pays 6 per cent., and the shares in the latest list are quoted at 81*l.* on 50*l.* paid. The Ayrshire bank pays 8 per cent. on the shares, which are not saleable, except to the bank, and are valued by the company at 45*l.* on 25*l* paid.

Fox Club.—On Saturday, the noblemen and gentlemen of the Fox Club had their annual dinner at Willis's rooms, under the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich. Lord Charlemont in the chair. There were present Lord Zetland, Lord Scarborough, Lord Sudely, Lord Beaborough, Lord Marcus Hill, Lord Drummond, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Langston, Mr. J. Abel Smith, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. G. S. Byng, Mr. Alston, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Denison, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Roberts, &c. &c.

The Pritchard Indemnity.—The French Minister of Marine formally declared in the Chamber of Peers on Thursday, that nothing had yet been decided relative to the Pritchard indemnity; Admiral Hamelin having been ordered to institute an inquiry at Tahiti respecting the truth of the facts alleged to have taken place, and to send in a report to the government on the subject.

Artillery for New Zealand.—Orders have been received at Woolwich, in consequence of the recent intelligence from New Zealand, that the whole of Captain Turner's company, 6th battalion, are to embark immediately for that quarter of the world; and the Castle Eden is daily expected from Deptford to convey them to their destination.

The pitmen of this district have been holding various meetings during the week, at all of which the delegates who attended recommended that preparations should be made for another strike. The discarded attorney-general Roberts is still lurking about the neighbourhood, but he is short of means, and powerless for mischief.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Before leaving Ryde, her Majesty the Queen Dowager caused a most gracious communication to be written to the vicar, the Rev. W. S. Phillips, placing 20*l.* at his disposal, for the benefit of his poor parishioners. This act of royal bounty was the more gratifying as it was being altogether unsolicited.

We learn from Copenhagen, July 11, that the King of Denmark had been for some days unwell, but that no apprehension was entertained by his physicians as to the result.

A Vienna letter in the "Observer of the Rhine" has the following:—"On the 8th instant, the Archduke Francis, son of the Archduke Francis Charles, heir presumptive of the crown, gave a specimen of his talent in natation by swimming across the large arm of the Danube, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The Prince is only fifteen years of age."

The "Gazette of the Senate" of St. Petersburgh publishes an imperial ukase relative to the rights of hereditary or personal nobility acquired by the service of military and civil offices. The ukase places certain restrictions on the existing privileges with a view o' checking the enormous increase of the class of nobility, but maintains the principle of elevation.

The Manchester and Leeds Railway have commenced running two express trains a-day from Manchester to Leeds, and also from Leeds to Manchester. The distance is run in one hour and forty-nine minutes, including six stoppages at the chief stations.

Another new railway, upon the atmospheric principle, has just been projected, to proceed direct from Windsor, through Staines, and Brentford, to Knightsbridge.

The Musical Society of Hamburgh has sent to Dresden a crown of solid silver admirably wrought, destined to adorn the marble bust of Weber, which is placed over his tomb.

Funeral of Earl Grey.—It is understood that the funeral of this lamented peer will take place this day (Saturday).

Frederika Bremer.—We believe this charming authoress will shortly pass through Liverpool, *en route* to the United States.—*Liverpool Albion.*

A letter from Cassel, of the 15th of July, mentions that that city has been visited by a destructive fire, which has desolated the place, although the victims is Baron de Stauber, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is succeeded by Baron de Koch as minister *ad interim.* The whole of the corps diplomatique had quitted the place.

The amount of the repeal rent handed in on Monday for the past week was 315*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The new Free Church at Paisley was opened on Sunday last, and the sum collected at the morning, afternoon, and evening services was 1000*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*

The herring shoals are beginning to approach the eastern coast of England from the north, though owing to strong winds only a few have as yet been taken.

Consumption of Coal.—The discrepancy in the comparative consumption of coal in the north of England and London is very great. It is stated, on good authority, that the amount of coal consumed per head per annum by the populations of York, Durham, Northumberland, and, we can add from other authority, part of Lancashire, is from one and three quarters to two tons and upwards, including men, women, and children; whilst in London, with all the demands of steamers, factories, mills, and manufactories, it is only about one ton per head per annum, one third of the whole amount being required for manufactories, &c. —*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Manchester Trade, July 22.—There has been no material change in the demand for goods this week. The market does not exhibit much animation, but is very steady, and prices perfectly firm. For yarn, the demand still continues the production; and prices, especially of warps and the common counts of water twist, have an upward tendency.

Great Western Railway.—Traffic for the week ending 20th July, 1845:—Passengers (63,517½), 15,218*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; mails, 404*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; parcels, 582*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; merchandise, 926*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Total, 19,455*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Corresponding week last year, 18,461*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

Mr. William Smith Simpson, of Tower Park, near Ely, having tendered for building the new bridge over the Yarmouth Haven for 19,970*l.* (the other tender, from the Birtley Iron Works, amounting to 32,000*l.*) his offer was accepted on the last instant; but he having required a limitation of his responsibility for any failure, the commissioners, on Tuesday, adjourned the subject, *sine die.*—*Bury Post.*

We have authority to state that the works of the Bury and Ipswich Railway, the bill for which, it will be seen, received the Royal assent on Monday, are all contracted for, and the contractor will be in Bury in a few days to make arrangements for commencing operations.—*Bury Post.*

Modern Antiquities.—Within the last five years, between 60,000 and 70,000 "ancient" pictures have paid import duty at the London Custom House.

Battersea Fair.—Great preparations are being made for a fair, which will be held in Battersea Fields on Monday next and the four following days.

Another Young One.—A new journal has been started at New York, called "Young America." We believe the principles it advocates are universal republicanism, mint juleps, no taxes, and a tarnation thrashing to all the world.—*Punch.*

A letter from Leipsic, July 11, says that the church in which the altar of St. Ignatius de Loyola is placed has just been closed, in consequence of the Roman Catholic commune having embraced German Catholicism.

The "Amsterdamsche Courant" of Monday states that the boiler of the London steam packet, the Ocean, burst off Brick, and seriously injured three of the stokers. No other accident occurred.

Admission of Attorneys.—The names of gentlemen who intend to apply for admission as attorneys of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, in next Michaelmas Term, amount to 179, of whom six are added to the list pursuant to judge's order.

The Bathing in Hyde Park.—An alteration took place on Wednesday in the hours during which bathing is permitted in the Serpentine river, Hyde Park. The hours during the remainder of the season will be from five to eight o'clock in the morning, and from eight to nine o'clock in the evening.

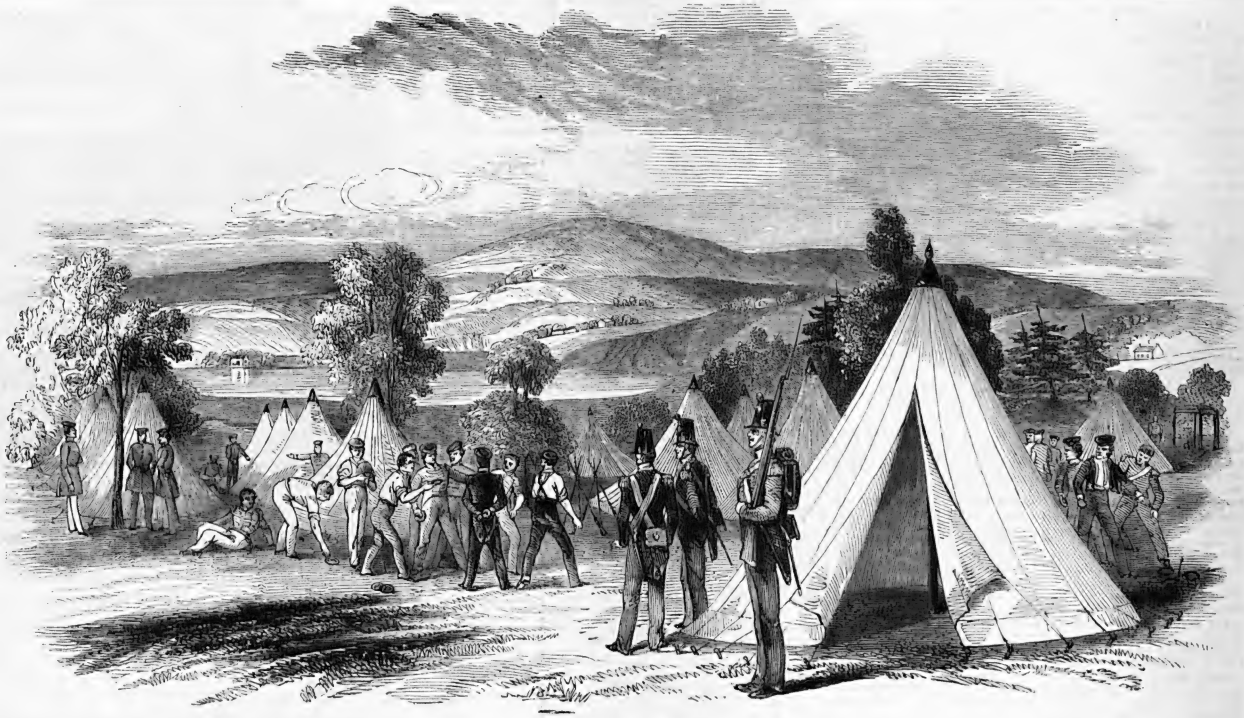
Dreadful Affair on board a Steamer.—From a private letter, dated Trieste, July 5, we learn that a dreadful occurrence took place recently on board a steamer in the Mediterranean. It appears that on board the steamer plying between Smyrna and Constantinople, there happened to be two Turks as passengers, who, at the accustomed hour of prayer, spread out their carpets and commenced their devotions. The sight of the crew passing by, wilfully or accidentally, did a contest with the Mussulmans, which so incensed them that they immediately shot him dead. The passengers flocked round and attempted to secure the two Turks, but they made a most desperate resistance, killing and wounding several persons, when one of the stokers, having armed himself with the first weapon he could lay his hands upon, attacked and killed both the infidels.

On Saturday evening last some of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board put down an iron tube of two feet six inches in diameter into that part of the Goodwin Sands which is most dangerous, as a preliminary to the erection of a lighthouse thereon. It is on the Calipers, and at a short distance from a bank, which forms a steep declivity to the depth of ten fathoms. The tube descended twenty-two feet into the sand in an astonishingly short time, by the application of Dr. Pott's process, in which atmospheric pressure is the principal agent.

Thanks to steam! the pine apple seems likely soon to range alongside the orange on the stalls of the metropolis, and to be in price almost as cheap as that fruit. Yesterday (Friday) there was another large sale of pines in Monument Yard, when Messrs. Keeling and Hunt disposed of 6000 specimens of excellent quality, imported from New Providence.

The parish church of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, is about to be restored by public subscription. Every friend to our national church and church architecture should spare a mite towards the fund.

The New Governor of the Isle of Man.—It is rumoured that Colonel the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, brother to Earl Brownlow, and formerly Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Belgians when Prince Leopold, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of this Island; but of its truth we cannot yet vouch.



ENCAMPMENT IN IRELAND.

CAMP AT CLOONE.

In consequence of the outrageous acts of a numerous body of peasantry, &c. in Ireland, known as "Molly Maguire's Children," troops have been spread in those districts in which an insurrectionary feeling has been manifested; and where houses could not be obtained as temporary barracks, detachments have been forced to encamp in the most convenient positions. "Molly Asthore" made her first appearance "on any stage" in the neighbourhood of Cloone, county of Leitrim; and, in order to repress excitement in that locality, a company of the 34th regiment (having three officers, viz. Captain Harvey, Lieutenant Maxwell, Ensign Sir G. Douglas, Bart., four sergeants, and seventy men) was sent to encamp close to the village of Cloone. A pretty sloping meadow was selected as the spot to pitch the canvas habitations. It is at the base of several hills, the river Cloone, in which the men bathe, running at its feet, and a small lough in the rear. The officers' tents are at three corners, and the fourth corner is occupied by the sick tent. The quarter guard is in the front tent, and the rear guard in the rear tent. The tents are pitched in two double rows, with a wider space between these for a parade ground, on which the arms are piled during the day, and taken into the tents at night. The same rules are observed as if on foreign service, and the men are under arms at daybreak. Seven men sleep in a tent, and each man is provided with two blankets, and palliasses stuffed with straw have been issued to them on account of the very rainy weather. There is less sickness than when in quarters. Camp kettles are used for cooking, and a cook-house built by the men of rough logs and sods of earth. The men are confined to camp, but amuse themselves with football, quoits, and skittles.

We are indebted to a friend for the accurate representation we have given of the scene above described.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The annual meeting and the distribution of prizes to the successful students took place on Wednesday, at the Rooms, Somerset House. The Right Hon. Lord Colborne presided; and was supported by Lord Ashburton; the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P.; the Hon. Hugh Cholmondley, M.P.; Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.; H. T. Hope, Esq., M.P.; H. G. Knight, Esq., M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; P. Pusey, Esq., M.P.; Sir R. Westmacott, R.A.; Thomas Wyse, M.P.; J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., Vice Chancellor of the University of London; C. R. Cockerell, Esq.; W. Dyce, Esq.; Charles Heath Wilson, Esq., and other gentlemen. There were also a large number of fashionable ladies present. The rooms were hung with specimens of the student's skill, most of which were masterly performances, reflecting great credit on the scholars themselves, as well as on those to whom the direction of their studies has been entrusted.

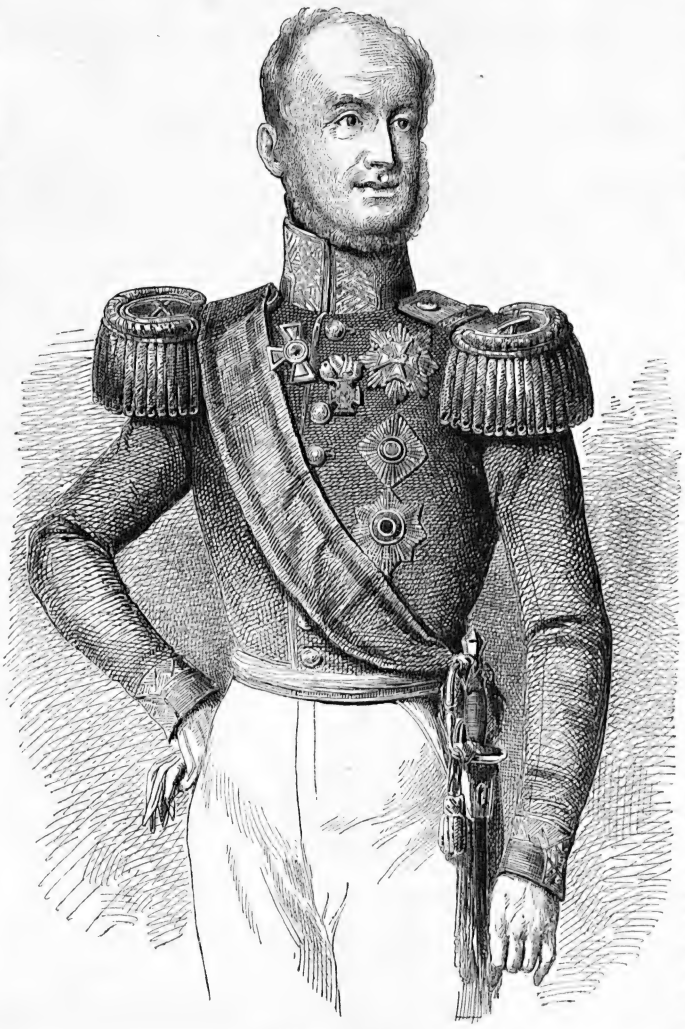
Charles Heath Wilson, Esq., director of the schools, read the report. It stated that the prize committee appointed by the council had examined the various designs and drawings exhibited by the competing students, and had much satisfaction in testifying to the great improvement which had been made in the school during the past session. The designs were more numerous, better executed, and displayed more knowledge of ornament and greater range of taste and composition than those exhibited on any similar occasion, holding out a cheering prospect of continued improvement on the part of the pupils. The committee had also much satisfaction in reporting, that some of the students were already engaged as designers by manufacturers, and several of the designs which were exhibited that day had been purchased by Messrs. Holland and Son, of Marylebone Street, St. James's. Three of the principal designs exhibited, namely, the arabesque design, called "Painting and Music," by Mr. Murdoch; the arabesque design, called "Peace and War," by Mr. Stewart; and the arabesque design, in the Pompeian style, by Mr. Hammersley, had not been executed in competition, being the works of assistant masters who had been engaged in the study of ornament, and employed as elementary teachers in the school during the past year. The committee had also much pleasure in alluding to a cartoon by Mr. Murdoch, which he had executed at home, and which was most creditable to his industry and advancement in his studies. Various designs for manufactures were exhibited, which were deserving of praise. An evening painting class had been established in consequence of a large portion of students, to whom the study of the practice of painting was of essential importance, being able to attend in the evening only; but, as painting by gas-light was attended with considerable difficulty, the practice of these students had been principally confined to subjects from casts, or groups of still life. This arrangement had been found to be of great practical benefit to the students, and the works produced by them had very considerable merit. The works of the pupils in the female school were extremely satisfactory. The progress of the pupils in the modelling class had also been satisfactory.

The chairman remarked that in the higher classes of art the people of England had generally been found inferior to their continental neighbours. He thought, from the achievements of the students in that school, that in a few years we might be able to equal them. The noble lord passed a high eulogium on Mr. Charles Heath Wilson, the director of the schools, and on all who were concerned in the work of tuition.

The prizes were then distributed by the chairman; they consisted of rewards varying from eight guineas to thirty shillings, and were sixty in number. They were awarded for designs in carpets, paperhangings handkerchiefs, chandeliers, and almost every conceivable branch of manufactures, as well as for painting, sculpture, drawings, &c. The principal prizes were adjudged to Messrs. Harvey, Cadman, Wood, Pearce, Jefferson, Denby, Longford, Wilde, O'Reilly, Durrant, Abercrombie, and Wells; in the female school, to Misses Filmore, Cooke, Bragg, Smith, Hunter, Shaw, Jennings, Farrar, and Culbard.

Mr. H. B. Kerr detailed at some length the advantages that had accrued to the institution from the patronage of the noble lord in the chair, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to him. Mr. Apsley Pellatt seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation. The chairman then returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

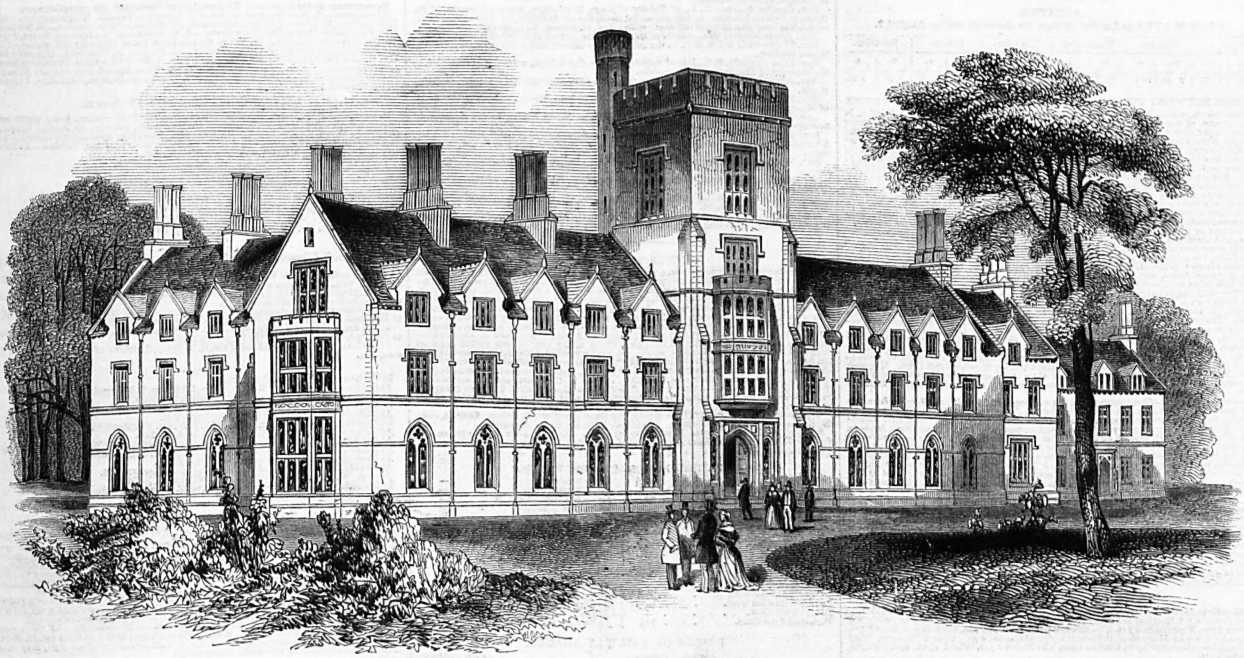
The Director announced that the exhibition would be opened gratuitously to the public on Thursday and Friday, between eleven and three.



THE KING OF HOLLAND.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION. — The seventeenth anniversary festival of this society was held on Thursday night at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, Mr. Sheriff Sidney in the chair. About 170 members of the trade sat down to an excellent dinner, provided by the proprietors of the tavern. The report exhibited a gross amount of subscriptions exceeding 200*l.*, and in the course of the evening the worthy secretary announced that at the present moment no less than fifty-one persons are participators in the benefits of the charity, at an expense of 77*l.* per month. The number of pensioners on this charity will shortly be extended, an election of pensioners being appointed for October next, when five more pensioners will be selected to share in the bounty of their more fortunate brethren.

A letter from Lyons of the 21st announces the arrival of Don Carlos and the Princess de Beira in that city.



ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

It is gratifying to see the stir which men of rank and influence are making for advancing the interest and welfare of agriculture. The meetings are exciting all classes to greater exertions; and now a college has been incorporated by charter, for the purpose of affording a practical and scientific agricultural education to pupils from all parts of the kingdom, on the nomination of shareholders and donors. The edifice will be a handsome one on the plans of Messrs. Dankes and Hamilton, architects, and will combine all that is useful and comfortable.

The council has obtained a farm, on lease, from Earl Bathurst, for a term of forty-seven years, determinable at the option of the council, at certain periods; and containing no restriction as to the mode of cultivation. It is situate a mile from Cirencester, and contains 410 acres (380 of which are arable), of a varied character and soil. The farm will be cultivated on the best established system, and will combine the breeding and feeding of stock, with a dairy. Every description of trial and experiment will be made, in such a manner as not to risk general results, it being the determination of the council that the system pursued on the farm shall be the one most profitable, and such as the pupils may adopt with confidence in their future occupations. Still a portion of land will be set apart for experiments with manures and varieties of seed.

The farm will be under the immediate management of Mr. Scales, who is well known in Norfolk to be thoroughly versed in the minutest details of good husbandry; but as his time will be partly occupied in the superintendence of the college, a competent bailiff has been engaged, who has for many years had the management of an important farm of the late Earl Leicester. The farm labourers will be chosen with discriminative care; and a portion of the work will be allotted to the pupils, in order that they may obtain a thorough knowledge of all farming operations. The present farm buildings will be entirely removed, and new ones erected, with such a view to economy of cost and labour that they may be adopted safely on any farm of the same size.

The college (of which a sketch is given) is situated on the farm; the principal front, 190 feet long, will have a south aspect, commanding an extensive view over North Wiltshire. The ground slopes in every direction, and a more healthy or beautiful site could scarcely be pointed out; in one direction having the view above described — on the other, the park and woods of Earl Bathurst. The building will include a large dining-hall, class rooms, laboratory, museum, besides ranges of sleeping apartments on two floors, throughout which the best mode of heating and ventilation will be adopted, and separate rooms will be provided in case of illness. The head master and the professors will reside in the college.

The schools will be under the management of the different professors, who will be constantly on the spot, and give their whole time to the pupils. The instruction will be conveyed, not merely by lecture, but also by individual study and practical working. Mr. Way has been chosen as the chemical and geological professor, for which the council has every reason to believe he is well qualified, from his having studied for many years under Professor Graham, and worked extensively in minute analysis with Dr. Daubeny. Professors will be engaged to instruct in botany, natural history, mathematics, and physics, drawing, mechanics, geometry, dynamics, levelling, mapping, surveying, building, hydrostatics, and hydraulics, &c., more particularly as they have a reference to agriculture. The structure and treatment of the diseases of cattle will be taught, and a simple but accurate system of farm accounts will form part of the instruction.

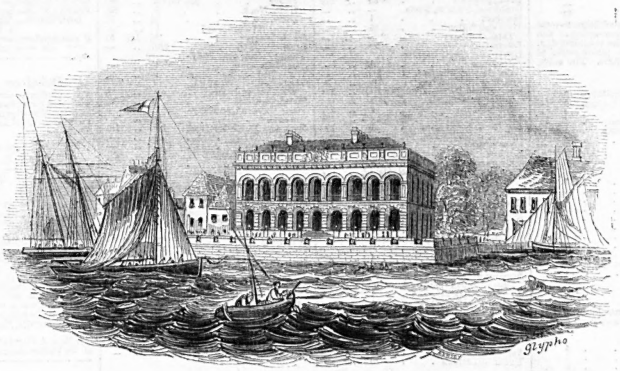
Pupils who have at the least a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, will be admitted from the age of fourteen to eighteen years; no pupil to remain after twenty. Their time will be divided between in-door instruction and out-door occupation. There will be frequent examinations, both public and private, and certificates of proficiency will be given them on leaving the institution. They will board and lodge in the college. Each pupil will have a separate bed, in rooms well ventilated, and containing six beds each, and every attention will be paid to health and comfort, the whole domestic arrangement being under the superintendence of Mrs. Scales.

It is under the consideration of the council to arrange, as soon as circumstances will permit, for the reception of students non-resident in the college; who would be at liberty to attend the lectures, study the sciences, and see the practice pursued at the institution.

Each pupil will pay 30*l.* per annum, by half-yearly instalments in advance. Probably two vacations will be given in the year; a short one between hay and corn harvest, a longer one at Christmas.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

A new club, under this title, has recently been formed at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, of which her Majesty and Prince Albert are the patrons, and the society is composed of many of the first noblemen and gentlemen of the land, as the regulations enable any gentleman, *bona fide* owner of a vessel, without limitation of tonnage, or who shall have been a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Western Yacht Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the Royal Southern Yacht Club, and the Royal Irish Yacht Club, and also the fathers, sons, or brothers of members as above, to be eligible to become a member. The first Lord of the Admiralty to be *ex officio* a member, and the Admiralty Yacht to have a number on the list. This club is not intended, in the most remote degree, to be in opposition to any other. The Lords of the Admiralty have readily granted the warrants and privileges, &c. The yachts are to carry the red flag of the fleet, with a red burger, pierced with yellow, crown and anchor, and the letters V. R. on either side thereof. Her Majesty and Prince Albert having graciously afforded their high patronage, there is little doubt but "the Royal Victoria Yacht Club" will flourish under the most favourable auspices. There is an excellent managing committee; and it is proposed to erect a clubhouse at Ryde, of which we have given the elevation.



NEW YACHT HOUSE, RYDE.

LAST MOMENTS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

(From Mr. Bancroft's Funeral Oration.)

He was a believer: from feeling, from experience, from conviction. Not a shadow of scepticism ever dimmed the lustre of his mind. Proud philosopher! will you smile to know that Andrew Jackson perused reverently his Psalter, Prayer-book, and Bible? Know that Andrew Jackson had faith in the eternity of truth, in the imperishable power of popular freedom, in the destinies of humanity, in the virtues and capacity of the people, in his country's institutions, in the being and overruling providence of a merciful and ever-living God.

The last moment of his life on earth is at hand. It is the Sabbath of the Lord; the brightness and beauty of summer clothe the fields around him; nature is in her glory; but the sublimest spectacle on that day, on earth, was the victory of his unblenching spirit over death itself.

When he first felt the hand of death upon him, "May my enemies," he cried, "find peace; may the liberties of my country endure for ever."

When his exhausted system, under the excess of pain, sunk for a moment from debility, "Do not weep," said he to his adopted daughter; "my sufferings are less than those of Christ upon the cross;" for he, too, as a disciple of the cross, could have devoted himself in sorrow for mankind. Feeling his end near, he would see all his family once more; and he spoke to them, one by one, in words of tenderness and affection. His two little grandchildren were absent at Sunday School. He asked for them; and as they came he prayed for them, and kissed them, and blessed them. His servants were then admitted: they gathered, some in his room and some on the outside of the house, clinging to the windows, that they might gaze and hear. And that dying man, thus surrounded, in a gush of fervid eloquence, spoke with inspiration of God, of the Redeemer, of salvation through the atonement, of immortality, of heaven. For he ever thought that pure and undefiled religion was the foundation of private happiness, and the bulwark of republican institutions. Having spoken of immortality, in perfect consciousness of his own approaching end, he bade them all farewell. "Dear children" — such were his final words — "dear children, servants, and friends, I trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black — all, both white and black." And having borne his testimony to immortality, he bowed his mighty head, and, without a groan, the spirit of the greatest man of his age escaped to the bosom of his God.

The Moral Influence of the Fine Arts. — A very interesting lecture on this subject was delivered on Tuesday evening, at the City of London Lecture Theatre, Milton Street, by Mr. Fraser. The lecturer commenced by observing that the fine arts had been hitherto regarded in what was called a utilitarian point of view, as conducing towards the acquisition of wealth. This, he contended, was not the natural object for which they were designed by the Creator, but rather to wean the mind from the *auri sacri fames*, and to develope its latent feelings for the beautiful, and to give strength and endurance to our nobler faculties. The lecturer then entered into an analysis of the respective merits of the different fine arts, pointing out, in lucid terms, the effects of poetry and music, sculpture and painting — not only in civilising man, but refining the mind to a degree that enabled it to take in comprehensively the harmony of the works of nature, and to relish (from understanding) their minute relations. And he illustrated his views by quotations from Byron, Burns, and other English classical writers. But there was also a further illustration afforded by the performance of the Misses Fraser, who sung in a manner that elicited the unanimous applause of the audience, some of the most noble and pathetic productions of that first of lyric poets, Burns. Miss M. Fraser gave "Wae's me for Prince Charlie" with considerable pathos, and, with her sister, sang that exquisite melody, "Logie O'Buchan," with considerable effect. Several other admired pieces, embracing the most popular Jacobite songs, as well as of the celebrated Scottish lyrist, were also given with considerable effect; and the entertainments appeared to give general satisfaction.

St. Boswell's Wool and Sheep Fair. — This, the most leading of all the border fairs, was held on Friday the 18th inst. Stock of all kinds was better grown than last year; and although the muster of lambs, in the opinion of many, disappointed expectation, deficiency was very agreeably compensated by the extra supplies of hogs, Dinmonts, and gimmers. The market was all the farmer could hope for or wish. Bred and half-bred lambs, the only kinds shown, were up from 3*s.* to 4*s.* above the currencies of last year, which, it may be recollected, at the time were by no means low. Breds ranged from 18*s.* to 24*s.* 9*d.*, and half-breds from 15*s.* to 22*s.* Two lots of breds were sold at the highest price I have stated; and, to enable you still farther to judge, I may add that two similar lots, from the same farms, netted in 1844, respectively, the one 20*s.* and the other 20*s.* 6*d.* Again, under the same circumstances, a lot of half-breds which, from the same grounds, were disposed of last year at 17*s.*, realised, on Friday last, 21*s.* 9*d.* each — the clad score of twenty-one being confined to black-faced stock. There was much inquiry after hill Cheviot lambs; and the chances are that they will top *fernier* prices, by from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, when Melrose, Langholm, and Lockerby again come round. The wool merchants and manufacturers from different districts attempted to bring the fleece below its former value, but without success; and although less business was done in consequence, it cannot be said that the late clip has as yet fallen — at all events not good wool. So far as my own knowledge goes, the highest price reported for Cheviot white hog wool was 32*s.*, that is, 1*s.* in advance of the price given twelve months ago. A large lot of Cheviot hog and ewe wool brought 30*s.* 6*d.*, a very small advance on the 30*s.* given in July last. In the case of a Yarrow assortment of fleeces, the price remained unaltered, viz. 30*s.* In some instances, however, the inferior clips were brought down from 6*d.* to 1*s.*, although generally there was no change to note. The staplers were anxious to make purchases; but as a body they complained that, trusting to better times, they bargained too high last year at St. Boswell's fair. Almost all the hogs, Dinmonts, and gimmers changed hands; while the demand for lambs was so brisk that nearly the whole found purchasers by eleven o'clock in the forenoon. — *Dumfries Courier.*

The mortal remains of the late Alexander Edward Earl of Dunmore were removed on Tuesday from his late residence, Hill House, Streatham, for interment at Streatham Church. It is understood that the remains of his late lordship will ultimately be removed for interment at Dunmore Castle.

BRITISH SPORTS.

AQUATICS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the week ending August 2.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
8 46	9 21	9 58	10 31	11 12	11 48	0 0	0 18	0 47	1 9	1 29	1 50

MATCH BETWEEN THE ETONIAN EIGHT AND OXFORD ROOMS CREWS.

This match, which has always been looked forward to with considerable interest, in consequence of the Etonian crew being the eight selected to compete with Westminster School in the course of the ensuing month, came off on the evening of Saturday last, the portion of the Thames selected for this display of aquatic skill being from Dachet Bridge to Old Windsor Lock, a distance of about two miles. A great number of persons were present to witness the match. The Etonian eight were:—Winter, stroke; Richards, 7; Adlington, 6; H. Luttrell, 5; Talfourd, 4; G. Luttrel, 3; Tremayne, 2; and Ethelstone, bow; Shaw Stewart officiating as the steerer. The Etonians took the lead at starting, but were shortly afterwards gained upon by the Oxonians, and both were boat and boat for upwards of a mile and a half. The Oxonians, by their superior strength and weight then drew a little a-head, and won the race by only half a boat's length. The match was beautifully contested by the Eton crew. From the skill and science they displayed, they will prove dangerous opponents to the youths of Westminster at their ensuing match.

The Isle of Man Regatta.—This annual event, the delight of nautical men, professors as well as amateurs, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Amongst the fleet of yachts assembled at the island were the following belonging to the Mersey Yacht Club:—The Hebe, the property of R. B. Preston, Esq.; the Seagull, Henry Melling, Esq.; Leda, Dr. Brandreth; Edith, J. Ewart, Esq.; Edith, Joseph Edwards, Esq.; Psyche, Benjamin Heywood Jones, Esq.; Mermaid, Dr. Grindrod; and Phœbe, Thomas Moss, Esq. The first prize on Tuesday was a splendid claret-jug, value 20*l.*, which was won by Mr. Preston, of Clyde, in his yacht Wave. The Mermaid and Hebe came in third and fourth. The second prize was a claret-jug, worth 25*l.*, which was won by Mr. Barton, of Plymouth, his yacht, Guerilla, being first, Phœbe second, and Seagull and Leda fifth and sixth. The remaining two contests of Tuesday were boat races. The first prize on Wednesday was a silver bread basket, value 17*l.*, which was won by Gem, the property of Mr. Graham, of Rothsay. Fawn came in first, but was displaced, being above the stipulated tonnage. Leda and Hebe came in third and fourth. The second prize was a silver salver, value 40*l.* It was won by Comet, belonging to Captain Newburgh, of Bantry, Mr. Ewart's Edith, and Mr. B. H. Jones's Psyche coming in second and third. The race was gallantly contested, the vessels keeping close upon each other the whole way. In the evening there was a grand ball, which was attended by a large concourse of fashionables.

Bankside Regatta.—The race amongst the watermen of Bankside on Monday for a new boat and some good money prizes, given by the inhabitants of the Clink Liberty and its vicinity, was throughout most spirited, and afforded much amusement to a vast assemblage of persons who were congregated on London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges, Bankside, and the craft moored off there. The race was with six scullers in three heats. The grand heat was between Bush and Harris (red and brown). Bush went away with the lead, closely pressed by Weed, who went to work very prettily, and bid fair to get the first place, when, on passing under Southwark Bridge, the very light boat in which he was rowing shipped a great deal of water, in consequence of the wash occasioned by two steamers passing at the moment, and he was soon after obliged to give in, but not without an endeavour to continue the race.

St. John's, Westminster, Regatta.—The annual contest amongst the watermen plying at the Horseferry and the Middlesex side of Vauxhall Bridge, many of whom have both in the past and present day distinguished themselves as scullers and oarsmen, also came off on Monday, and was most respectably and numerously attended by the influential residents of the parish and others. The prize was a purse of sovereigns, as usual, subscribed by the principal parishioners, and the race was in three heats, with 16 pairs of sculls (two pairs in each boat). The distance in the preliminary heats was from the Horseferry up to Mills's, at the end of Thames Bank, down the Middlesex shore, round a boat moored off the Houses of Parliament, and back to the Horseferry. Red (Meekiff and Goatley) won.

GOODWOOD, 1845.—First Day.

Nominations for the Goodwood Club Stakes, for three-yr-old, &c. Gentlemen riders.

Best Bower 4 yrs, Castledine 3 yrs, f by Physician out of Venus 3 yrs, br c by Slane out of Adela 3 yrs, Teetotaller 3 yrs, The Shadow aged, Sorella 4 yrs, Coal Black Rose 4 yrs, Corranna 6 yrs, c by Mus out of Belvidere 3 yrs, Hampton 6 yrs, Croton Oil 4 yrs, Wolf Dog 2 yrs, Sir Abstrupus 5 yrs, Confab 4 yrs, The Roper 4 yrs, Wheel aged, Quebec 5 yrs, Arcanus 6 yrs.

The Welter Stakes. Gentlemen riders.

Naworth aged, Sir Edward 6 yrs, Wolf Dog 3 yrs, St. Lawrence aged, Sir Abstrupus 5 yrs, Corranna 6 yrs, The Shadow aged, African aged, f by Defence out of Nike 3 yrs, Queen Mab 6 yrs.

Third Day.—Last Race.

The Anglesey Stakes. Gentlemen riders.

Best Bower 4 yrs, Castledine 3 yrs, The Shadow aged, Adela colt 3 yrs, What 5 yrs, Croton Oil 4 yrs, Naworth aged, Sorella 4 yrs, Corranna 6 yrs, Belvidere colt 3 yrs, Coal Black Rose 4 yrs, Una aged, The Roper 4 yrs, Wheel aged, Quebec 5 yrs, Sir Abstrupus 5 yrs, Beatrice 6 yrs.

The match between Faugh-a-Ballagh and Cataract is off.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.

Goodwood Stakes.

10 to 1 agst Pythia	20 to 1 agst Lothario.
10 to 1 agst Boarding-School Miss.	20 to 1 agst Pineapple
12 to 1 agst The Libel	25 to 1 agst John o'Gaunt
14 to 1 agst Lightning.	25 to 1 agst Warp.
16 to 1 agst Venus	25 to 1 agst Una.
17 to 1 agst Ægis (taken).	30 to 1 agst Britannia.

Goodwood Cup.

5 to 1 agst Valerian.	12 to 1 agst St. Lawrence.
15 to 1 agst Ironmaster.	22 to 1 agst Stomacher.

St. Leger.

5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	18 to 1 agst Pantasa.
5 to 1 agst Merry Monarch.	22 to 1 agst Pam.

CRICKET.

Gentlemen *v.* Players of England.—The assemblage of persons who on Monday visited Lord's to witness this match were presented with such a treat as has seldom upon any previous occasion awaited them. The finest play in every branch of the game was exhibited. The Players went in first. The following is the score for the day:—

Players.

Lillywhite, b Bathurst	0	Box, b Taylor	20
Barker, b Taylor	10	Hillyer, b Mynn	4
Martingale, b Mynn	7	Dean, not out	0
Pilch, c Napper, b Bathurst	64	Byes 7, wide (Mynn) 3, no balls (Mynn) 7	17
Guy, b Taylor	6		
Bushby, b Taylor	2		
Sewell, b Mynn	6		
Dorrinton, b Taylor	11		127

Gentlemen.

T. A. Anson, Esq., not out	11
C. G. Whittaker, Esq., not out	9
Byes 2, wide (Dean) 1	4
	24

Second Day.—Again was Lord's thronged with rank and fashion, in addition to some 3500 admirers and supporters of the game, upon the occasion of the resumption of this match on Tuesday. The attendance of ladies far exceeded that of the preceding day. The match was renewed by Messrs. Anson and Whittaker taking their places again at their respective wickets, where they were not permitted to remain any time. The score, when "time" was called, stood as follows:—

Gentlemen.

J. A. Anson, Esq., l b w b Hillyr	11	R. Kynaston, Esq., b Lillywhite	3
C. J. Whittaker, Esq., c Dean, b Hillyer	9	E. M. Dewing, Esq., b Lillywhite	0
A. Mynn, Esq., b Lillywhite	0	F. Pearson, Esq., run out	2
C. G. Taylor, Esq., c Dean, b Lillywhite	9	W. Pickering, Esq., not out	7
N. Felix, Esq., b Lillywhite	43	Sir F. Bathurst, b Lillywhite	0
E. Napper, Esq., b. Lillywhite	1	Byes 7, wide (Dean) 2	9
			94

Players.—Second Innings.

Barker, b Mynn	8
Martingell, b Mynn	11
Pilch, b Bathurst	0
Guy, b Taylor	23
Bushby, not out	5
Sewell, c Bathurst, b Mynn	13
Dorrinton, c Pickering, b Mynn	6
Box, run out	26
Dean, b Bathurst	17
Byes 4, wide (Mynn 4, Taylor 1) 5, no balls (Taylor 5, Napper 1, Bathurst 1) 7	16
	117

The Players have, therefore, 8 wickets down for 117, or 150 "on."

The continuation of this contest was resumed on Wednesday, in the presence of a considerable number of the supporters of the game—none others, of course, would on such a day expose themselves to the inclemency of the weather.

At the close of the match on Thursday the score was as follows:—

J. A. Anson, Esq., b Dean	6
C. G. Whittaker, Esq., b Hillyer	2
E. Napper, Esq., b Lillywhite	3
A. Mynn, Esq., b Dean	55
C. G. Taylor, Esq., run out	28
N. Felix, Esq., b Lillywhite	6
E. M. Dewing, Esq., b Lillywhite	3
F. Pearson, Esq., b Dean	3
W. Pickering, Esq., not out	0
Sir F. Bathurst, b Lillywhite	0
Byes 6, wide 3	9
	115

The players thus won by 67 runs.

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W. C.—*Unless the husband is known to be dead, the marriage cannot be strictly legal. The distance from Gibraltar to Algiers is rather more than 400 miles*

N. N. *should apply to Sir Henry Ellis for an admission to the Library of the British Museum.*

THE CHURCH.

Preferments and Appointments.—Rev. Robert Burgess, B.A., to the vicarage of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham, vacant by the cession of the Rev. William Bury.

Rev. Arthur George Baxter, M.A., to the rectory of Hampreston, Dorset, vacant by the cession of the Rev. John Lawrell.

Rev. William Henry Charlton, M.A., late curate of St. Mary's district, Bryanston Square, to be one of the curates of the parish church of St. Marylebone.

Rev. C. J. Champneys, M.A., to the head-mastership of the Collegiate School, Glasgow.

Rev. William Henry Chepmell, M.A., to the curacy of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford.

Rev. Philip Leopold Drake, to the vicarage of Ruskington, 2d mediety, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Thomas Fox, jun., B.A., late curate of Alford, Somerset, to the curacy of Fifehead Nevill with Belchalwell, Dorset.

Rev. Frederick George Goodwin, M.A., to the rectory of Thurlton, Norfolk.

Hon. and Rev. W. C. Henniker, M.A., has been licensed by the Bishop of London as minister of Berkeley Episcopal Chapel, John Street, Berkeley Square, London.

Rev. James Hicks, B.A., curate of Piddletrenthide, in the archdeaconry of Dorset, to that vicarage, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. F. Swanton.

Rev. A. Murray, M.A., to the rectory of North Waltham, Hants, vacant by the cession of the Rev. John M. Sumner.

Rev. Charles Naime, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, perpetual curate of St. Peter, at Gowts, Lincoln, to the prebendal stall, Sancti Botolphi, in Lincoln Minster, which has been vacant since the death of the Rev. G. Jepson, M.A., in 1837.

Rev. Adam Nelson, M.A., curate of Roxley, to the rectory of Snarford, Lincolnshire.

Rev. W. Stuart O'Brien, B.A. to the curacy of the church and district of Christ Church, Stone, Stafford.

Rev. John Peacock, B.A., late of Trinity College, Cambridge, curate of Wellingore, to the vicarage of Wellingore, Lincolnshire.

Rev. John James Scott, to be the minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Barnstaple.

Rev. Richard Sankey, M.A., to the vicarage of Farnham, Surrey, vacant by the death of Henry Warren.

Rev. Thomas Jackson Milnes Townsend, curate of North Scarle, to the vicarages of Searby-cum-Owmby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. James Taylor, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, master of the Grammar School, Kimbolton, and curate of Higham Ferrers, to the perpetual curacy of Deane, Bedfordshire.

Rev. W. Thomas Postles Timperley, to the assistant curacy of St. Chad's, near Shrewsbury.

Rev. William Whitehead, M.A., to the curacy of the third portion of Bampton, Oxfordshire.

Rev. Joshua Wood, M.A., curate of Darlington, to the head-mastership of the Kirby Hill Free Grammar School.

Hon. and Rev. Grantham Munton Yorke has been elected a governor of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Respecting railway investments, a writer says:—"The combined exertions of private persons, unburdened by the patronage and unrepressed by the interference of the Executive Government, have made still greater conquests over nature. Sums of money, so vast as to startle the understanding, have been contributed, and in the main profitably to the subscriber, for the construction of railways, which in so undulating a country as England must needs be nearly level, filling up valleys and perforating mountains, which could not avoid impediments by sudden curves, and which had every physical difficulty aggravated, and the pecuniary cost greatly increased by the restrictions of the Legislature. By means of these railroad distances, which at no very remote period required four days to travel by the common roads, are now traversed with ease and certainty in ten hours. More than 2000 miles of railway have been constructed within twenty years, at an expense of nearly seventy millions of pounds, voluntarily contributed by individuals, in the exercise of their own discretion, subject to their own control, and with a view to their own profit—a view which, if sometimes disappointed, has been generally realised, and often to an extent far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the speculator."

The English Securities have been steady, but there is not much doing. Consols, 99 to 99⅛ for money, and 99⅛ for account. Exchequer bills, 56*s.* to 54*s.* premium. Speculation in the Foreign Bonds is quite inert. Peruvian have risen to 38¼ and 39. Spanish New 3 per Cents. have improved also, being 37¾, but they are almost nominal. Columbian are 17¾.

BRITISH FUNDS.—CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	210¼	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Red.	99⅜	Ditto Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Cons.	99	South Sea Old Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent. Red.	—	Ditto New Annuities	—
New 3¼ per Cent.	102⅜	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* 1½*d.*	56 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	57 pm
Long Annuities to expire—		Ditto Small	59 pm
Jan. 1860	—	Bank Stock for Act.	—
Oct. 1859	1¼	Consols for Act.	99
Jan. 1860	11¼	India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	—	Spanish 5 per Cent.	26¼
Colombian, 6 per cent.	17⅝	Ditto 3 per Cent.	37¼
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	—	French 3 per Cent	—
Danish 3 per Cent.	—	Dutch 2½ per Cent	62¾
Peruvian 6 per Cent.	38¼	Ditto 4 per Cent.	99¾

PRICES OF RAILWAY SHARES.

	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush	1⅜	—
Birmin. and Gloucester	100	—
Ditto ⅛ Shares,	3	—
Birmingham and Oxford Junction	2	5
Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings	20	25¼
Bristol and Exeter	70	98
Do. New	2	12⅜
Caledonian	5	10⅝
Ditto Extension	—	—
Cambridge and Lincoln	1½	3½
Chester and Holyhead	15	21½
Cheltenham and Oxford	2	—
Churnet Valley	2	—
Clydesdale Junction	5	9¼
Cork and Waterford	1½	1¼
Coventry, Bedworth, and Nuneaton	—	—
Cornwall	—	—
Direct Northern	2½	1⅜
Dublin and Belfast Junc.	2½	9¾
Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine	—	—
Dublin and Galway	2½	1¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	2½	—
Dublin and Mullingar	—	—
Eastern Counties	14*l.* 16*s.*	21
Ditto New	4*l.* 16*s.*	7¼
Ditto Perpetual, 5 per Cent. No. 1.	—	1⅜
Ditto, Ditto, No. 2.	13*s.* 4*d*	—
Eastern Union	15	—
Ditto Extension	1½	2½
Edinburgh and Glasgow	50	81
Ditto Quarter Shares	12½	—
Ditto New Quarters	2½	—
Ely and Bedford	—	—
Goole and Doncaster	1⅜	—
Grand Union	1⅜	—
Great South. and West. (Ireland)	10	21⅞
Ditto Extension	2½	12⅜
Great Grimsby and Sheffield	—	—
Great North of England	100	230
Ditto New	2	—
Great Western	80	219
Ditto, ½ Shares	50	119
Guildford, Fare'm, Ports.	—	—
Harwich	1	—
Hull and Selby	50	—
Ditto, ½ Shares	—	—
Lancaster and Carlisle	20	—
Leeds and West Riding Junction	1⅜	—
Leicester and Birming.	22*s.*	—
Leicester and Bedford	22*s.*	3¼
London and Birmingham (Stock)		244
Ditto, New Thirds	2	—
Do. ¼ Shares	2	34¼
London and Blackwall,	16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	10⅜
London and Brighton	50	79
London and Croydon,	13*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*	26¼
Ditto, New	13*s.* 4*d.*	1⅜
London and Croydon Guaranteed 5 per Cent.	6	—
London and Greenwich	12*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*	11

	Paid	Closing Prices.
London and South Western	41*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*	78¼
Ditto, New	2½	13
London and York	2½	6¾
Londonderry & Coleraine	2½	4¾
Londonderry and Enniskillen	2½	3¼
Lynn and Ely	2½	6¾
Lynn and Dereham	1⅜	2⅜
Manchester and Leeds	76	180
Ditto, ½ Shares	2	28
Ditto, ¼ Shares	2	—
Manchester and Birming.	40	63
New ¼ Shares	2	8
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock	22*s.*	5¾
Midland	100	186
Ditto, New	2	29½
Midland Great Western (Irish)	2½	—
Newcastle and Darlington Junction	25	56
Ditto, New Brandling	10	40
Newcastle and Berwick	1½	20½
Newry and Enniskillen	2½	—
Newark and Sheffield	1½	2¼
North British	12½	26¼
Ditto, New	1	7⅜
Northern and Eastern	45	—
North Kent	2¾	3
North Staffordshire	22*s.*	4
North Wales	1¼	—
Norwich and Brandon	10	—
Ditto, New	1	5
Oxford and Worcester	2½	8¼
Portsmouth Direct	2½	5⅜
Richmond and West End Junction	1	4½
Rugby, Worcester, and Tring	1	⅞
Scottish Central	2½	—
Scottish Midland	1½	2½
Shrewsbury, Wolverham., Dudley, and Birming.	2½	4
Shrewsbury, Hereford, & North Wales	2¾	—
Shrewsbury and Trent Valley Union	22*s.*	1½
South Eastern and Dover	33*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*	46⅞
Ditto, No. 2.	7	16½
Ditto, No. 3.	2½	7¾
Staines and Richmond	1	—
South Wales	2½	5½
South Midland	22*s.*	—
Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction	1⅜	—
Waterford and Kilkenny	1	2¼
Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow and Dub.	—	⅜
Welsh Midland	2½	3⅜
Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth	2½	—
York and North Midland	50	110
Ditto, ¼ Shares	—	—
Ditto, Selby	—	—
Ditto, Extension	1¼	21¾
York and Carlisle	2¾	—

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Boulogne and Amiens	6	11½
Bordeaux and Toulouse	—	—
Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Cette	2	1¾
Dijon and Mulhouse	2	—
Great North of France (Laffitte's)	4	6¾
Ditto (Rosamel's)	2	2⅝
Jamaica Junction	1½	7
Ditto, South Midland Junction	1	6¾
Louvain and Jemeppe	4	—
Namur and Liege	4	5¼
Orleans and Vierzon	6	16
Orleans and Bordeaux	4	11¾
Over Yssel	4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*	1¾
Paris & Lyons, Laffitte's	2	3¾
Paris and Lyons (Ganneron's)	2	2¼
Paris and Orleans	20	—
Paris and Rouen	20	—
Paris & Strasbourg (Ganneron's)	2	2¼
Sambre and Meuse	4	—
Tours and Nantes, Mackenzie's	2	—
Verona and Ancona	1	4
West Flanders	2	4¾

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Australasia	40	34¼
Union of London	10	13
London and Westminster	—	—

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, July 25.—Since Monday the receipts of English wheat for our market have been very limited, viz. 2450 quarters, principally from Lincolnshire and Essex. The stands to-day being poorly filled with samples, and the weather by no means favourable to the growing crops, the demand for wheat of home produce was active, at an improvement on Monday's quotations of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter, and at which nearly the whole of the parcels found buyers. The show of fine foreign wheat was small, while the inquiry was brisk, at 1*s.* to 2*s.* per quarter more money. In parcels under lock, more business was doing, at that amount of improvement. For barley we had a slow inquiry, yet prices—especially those of grinding qualities—were well supported. The late arrivals of malt were taken at full prices. The oat trade was dull, yet the currencies were not lower. Beans, peas, and flour were quite as dear.

Arrivals.—Wheat: English, 2450; Irish, 0; Foreign, 4010. Barley: English, 70; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0. Oats: English, 2130; Irish, 2200; Foreign, 11,200. Flour, 4470 sacks; malt, 2730 qrs.

Smithfield, Friday, July 25.—Our market, to-day, being rather scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for that description of stock was somewhat active, at, in some instances, an advance of 2*d.* per 8lbs., at which a good clearance was effected. We had on sale 200 beasts from Scotland, and 140 oxen and cows from Rotterdam and Hamburgh. The numbers of sheep were good, yet the sale for them was rather brisk, at fully Monday's quotations. In lambs—the supply of which was moderate—a good business was doing, at late rates. The veal trade was steady, and prices were well supported. Pigs moved off slowly at our quotations. Milch cows were held at from 16*l.* to 19*l.* 5*s.* each, including their small calf.

Prices, per 8 lbs., to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*, second quality ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; prime large oxen, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; prime Scots, &c., 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; second quality ditto, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*; large coarse calves, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; prime small ditto, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; large hogs, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; neat small porkers, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; lambs, 5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*; suckling calves, 18*s.* to 30*s.*; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.* each. Beasts, 614; cows, 137; sheep and lambs, 10,060; calves, 429; pigs, 329.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—We had a steady demand here, to-day, on the following terms:—Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—inferior beef, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 0*d.*; prime large ditto, 3*s.* 2*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; prime small ditto, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; large pork, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*; inferior mutton, 3*s.* 0*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*; middling ditto, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; prime ditto, 4*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; small pork, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*; lambs, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*

Borough Hop Market, Friday, July 25.—From nearly the whole of our hop districts the accounts which have reached us this week are favourable, as respects the progress of the bine; hence very little inclination is now manifested to speculate. The trade, therefore, is inactive, and it is difficult to quote accurate prices. In the duty, very little is doing, at 180,000*l.*

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, July 22.

Bankruptcy Superseded.—G. Martin, late of Gloucester, pin manufacturer.

Bankrupts.—A. Barker, now or late of 10. Lowndes Terrace, Knightsbridge, and 26. Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, wine merchant.—S. Solomon, Strand, tailor.—T. Dousbery, New Farringdon Street, City, boot factor.—S. R. Kedward, 9. Clipstone Street, Fitzroy Square, licensed victualler. H. Wood, 21. Abchurch Lane, City, and of Farnham Place, Old Gravel Lane, Southwark, general agent.—A. Miller, 26. Walbrook, City, merchant. —G. Brown, Barbican, City, clothier.—A. B. French, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hotelkeeper. —J. Batchelor, Bath, butcher.—A. Wild and J. Wild, Bristol, glaziers.—J. Mack, Liverpool, pawnbroker.—J. Baines, Manchester, grocer.—J. Driver, Slawston, Leicestershire, victualler.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, June 25.

Bankrupts.—E. P. Harding, Gravesend, hosier.—J. N. Dumbrill, jun., Eastbourne, Sussex, baker.—G. Jaques, Tothill Street, Westminster, painter.—G. James, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, draper.—R. Nicholson, Stockton, Durham, bookseller.—T. V. Holmes, Bristol, corn-factor.—M. Allen, St. Helen's, Lancashire, butcher.—T. Brown and D. Brown, Billiter Street, ship and general agents.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.

At Eastland Villa, the Hon. Mrs. Needham, of a son.
At 7. Hyde Park Square, the lady of J. R. Bovell, Esq., of a son.
At the Terrace, Upper Clapton, Mrs. William Bird, of a son.

Married.

At St. James's, Edward Fellowes, Esq., M.P., to the Hon. Mary, daughter of Lord Sondes.
At Maryborough, Percy W. C. Lipyeatt, Esq., late of the 24th Regt., only son of C. P. Lipyeatt, Esq., of Dawlish, to Jane, daughter of Theobald Pepper, Esq.
At Marylebone, the Rev. T. Bagnall Baker, of Woburn Chapel, St. Pancras, to Eliza, daughter of the late C M'Callum, Esq.
At Bryanston Square, Arthur Trollope, Esq., brother of Sir J. Trollope, Bart., M.P., to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Richard Lucas, of Edith Weston, Rutland.
At the English Church, at Leghorn, J. C. G. Seymour, Esq., of High Mount, Limerick, to Caroline, daughter of Captain F. Baker, R.N.
At Chelsea, Mr. Henry Busst, of Walsall, to Mary, daughter of the late Richard Sircom, Esq.

Died.

In Portman Square, Lord Bateman.
At Stonehouse, Captain S. Mallock, retired full pay, R.M., aged 62.
At Falmouth, Mrs. Pederson, wife of Captain Pederson.
At Bath, Maria, daughter, of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Robert L. Fitzgerald.
At Holtby, near York, aged 70, R. Smithson, Esq.
At Paradise Street, Lambeth, in her 83d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pillfold.
At Fermoy, Ireland, in his 86th year, David Reid, Esq.
At Brighton, in her 68th year, Jane, only daughter of the late Matthias Wilks, Esq.
At Farnham, Surrey, Elizabeth, relict of A. Brown, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 57.
At Brompton Square, Captain W. Gordon, aged 66.
At Davidge Terrace, Kennington, Mrs. Isabel Elvery, aged 86.
Aged 61, W. Besley Dunsford, Esq., of Swindon, Wiltshire.
In his 94th year, Richard Patmore, Esq., of St. Martin's, Colchester.

THOMAS BOYS' GRAPHIC UNION.

THOMAS BOYS, in announcing his new plan, begs to state, that the Six new, important, and highly finished Engravings for the year 1845, comprised in his "GRAPHIC UNION," may now be seen at his establishment, 11. Golden Square, London, or at any of his Agents in the principal Towns of the United Kingdom.
The LARGER SERIES consists of THREE. This Series will be delivered to SUBSCRIBERS, the whole THREE for FOUR GUINEAS, instead of NINE GUINEAS.—Proofs in the same proportion, of which but a very limited number are printed.
The SMALLER consists of THREE. This Series will be delivered to SUBSCRIBERS, the whole THREE for TWENTY-EIGHT SHILLINGS instead of THREE GUINEAS. —Proofs in the same proportion, of which but a very limited number are printed.
The whole to be ADVANCED IN PRICE as soon as the Subscribers of the current year are supplied with their copies. Subscriptions are now being received by Mr. BOYS, or any of his Agents; where prospectuses, giving full particulars of the plan, may be obtained. Each Print may also be had separately.

BERDOE'S SUMMER WATERPROOF OVER-COATS, FROCKS, SHOOTING JACKETS, &c. These well-known and gentlemanly garments will be found light and most agreeable substitutes for any other outside coat, or in lieu of an under coat. They are made in the best manner, and are thoroughly respectable, equally free from vulgarity and singularity, are guaranteed (without confining perspiration) to exclude any rain whatever, and no untried novelty, having been in extensive use among the respectable classes more than six years. A large stock of first-rate garments, in Llama Cloths and other new and greatly admired materials (manufactured expressly for W. B.) kept to select from, of which an inspection is confidently invited.—Made only by W. BERDOE, Tailor, Waterproofer &c., 69. Cornhill (North Side).

BIELEFELD'S PAPIER MACHE.—The superiority of the Papier Mache for the purposes of ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS is now so generally admitted, that it is needless to argue it. The introduction of Papier Mache into most of the public and private buildings in the country is the best proof of its merits. Ornaments may be had in almost every style, and pattern-books, containing more than a thousand executed designs. Price 1*l.*
PICTURE FRAMES and other Articles of Furniture, either gilt or in imitation of the finest carved oak. An illustrated Tariff forwarded, on the receipt of eight post-office stamps.
PATENT QUAQUAVERSAL GLASS-STANDS for the toilet, on an entirely new principle, of great elegance, and free from all the practical inconveniences of ordinary Glass-stands.
The QUAQUAVERSAL TABLE EASEL, of French-polished mahogany, an elegant article for the parlour, and most convenient for sketching, &c.
At the Works, 15. Wellington Street North, Strand.

Under the Patronage of the Queen and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe,
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant, fragrant, and transparent Oil, in its preservative, restorative, and beautifying qualities for the Human Hair, is unequalled throughout the whole world. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a Beautiful Head of Hair!!!
Price 3*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s.*; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.*
CAUTION.—Each genuine bottle has the words
ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR OIL
engraved in two lines on the Wrapper; and on the back of the Wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 29,028 letters.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.
A Fragrant White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue, for preserving and beautifying the Teeth and strengthening the Gums. It eradicates Tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box.
CAUTION.—To protect the Public from Fraud,
A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20. HATTON GARDEN,
is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each box.
*** All other articles under the same names are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

ITALIAN CREAM.

A Delicious Preparation, composed of the most approved Ingredients, carefully selected and well incorporated; will be found a rich accompaniment for Sallads, Lobsters, Crabs, &c. Prepared and sold by G. H. WARDALE and Co., Manufacturers of Unsophisticated Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Jams, Jellies Purified Syrup of Lemons, or Concentrated Lemonade, Concentrated Essences of Spices, Herbs, &c.
Warehouse, 38. St. Mary Axe, London.
Sold also by respectable Confectioners, Grocers, Oilmen, and others.
N.B.—G. H. W. and Co.'s Goods are labelled and sealed with their names.

TIC DOULOUREUX, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

LEFAY'S GRANDE POMMADE cures, in most cases by one application, Tic Douloureux, Gout, and all painful affections of the Nerves, giving instant relief in the most painful paroxysms. Patients who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs from weakness, brought on by Paralysis and Rheumatism, to the astonishment of their medical attendants and acquaintance, have, by a few rubbings, been restored to strength and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been tried and found useless. Its surprising effects have also been experienced in its rapid cure of Rheumatic Pains of the Head and Face, Paralytic Affections, Weakness of the Ligaments and Joints, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Chronic Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, and Difficult Respiration. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure, nor does it cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most delicate skin without fear of injury.
Sold by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the inventor, by his sole agent, J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, No. 86. High Street, Whitechapel, in metallic cases, at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* 9*d.* each.
N.B.—A Post Office order for 5*s.* will pay for a 4*s.* 6*d.* case and its carriage to any part of the United Kingdom. It can be had of all respectable Medicine Dealers.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
COUGHS, ASHMATIC AFFECTIONS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
CURED BY
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges have already become so well known and so fully appreciated from the relief which they have afforded persons suffering from Coughs, Asthmatic Affections, Hoarseness, &c., that it is unnecessary to eulogise their merits, but the variableness of the weather is such as to induce the proprietor to still keep them before the public, trusting that he cannot too strongly recommend them to those who are suffering from either of these complaints. He feels justified in doing this, from having had UPWARDS OF THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of their beneficial qualities, independent of the numerous testimonials he is daily receiving from disinterested parties of their UNFAILING EFFICACY. The high estimation in which these Lozenges (which are particularly recommended to be taken at the commencement of these disorders) are held by the public, is confirmed by many who have been induced to come to his Establishment for the sole purpose of expressing themselves as to the benefit they have derived from them.
THESE LOZENGES CONTAIN NEITHER OPIUM, OR ANY PREPARATION OF THAT DRUG.
Prepared and sold in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and in tins 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* each, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., St. Paul's Churchyard, London; Sanger, 150, and Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Blake, Sandford, and Blake, 47. Piccadilly; and by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the kingdom.

AN AUTHENTICATED CURE of a FEARFUL CASE of PILES by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.—John Thompson, Esq., the very respectable editor and proprietor of the "Armagh Guardian," an Irish newspaper, vouches as to the fact of an extraordinary cure of a case of piles of the most distressing nature, and of some years standing, which was effected by these medicines when every other means had failed. The person alluded to is a gentleman of large estate, and great influence in the county of Armagh. No one need suffer long from piles, fistula, and what is termed "a bearing down," if they have recourse to these far-famed remedies. Sold by most of the respectable chemists throughout the civilised world, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244. Strand, London.

LORD ELDON'S PILLS.—"Habitual costiveness," said the late Mr. Abernethy, "I have no hesitation in stating, is the foundation of all diseases." These pills are from the prescription of a celebrated court physician, and were used by the late Lord Eldon. They are put forth as calculated to remove two complaints, to both of which gentlemen of the learned professions are more or less subject, viz. costiveness and indigestion, and are patronised by the highest officers of the state. Sold in boxes at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and silvered, 4*s.* 6*d.*, by Messrs. Barclay and Co., 95. Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., 10. Bow Church Yard; Newberry, 45. and Edwards, 65. St. Paul's; Sanger, 150. Oxford Street; and all respectable druggists and medicine vendors in the kingdom; and wholesale, at 13. Great St. Thomas Apostle, London.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25. PALL MALL, LONDON, and 22. NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

Subscribed Capital . . . . £500,000.

This Office was established in 1841 for the Assurance of DISEASED as well as HEALTHY LIVES, having caused tables to be specially calculated for that purpose.

MEMBERS of CONSUMPTIVE FAMILIES ASSURED at equitable rates.

INCREASED ANNUITIES granted on UNSOUND LIVES, the amount varying with the particular disease.

HEALTHY LIVES are Assured at LOWER RATES than at most other Offices.

More than TWO THIRDS of the population are NOT ASSURABLE in OTHER OFFICES, from the prevalence of disease, and in several of the leading Assurance Societies in London, 23. per cent., or more than one in five, of the applicants are rejected on examination.

About THREE FOURTHS of the POLICIES already issued by THIS SOCIETY are on DISEASED LIVES, the majority of which had been PREVIOUSLY REJECTED by other OFFICES.

A CAPITAL of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING FULLY SUBSCRIBED, affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Society's engagements.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' and GENERAL FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Adelaide Place, London Bridge; No. 444. West Strand; No. 23. Thistle Street, Edinburgh; No. 30. Oldham Street, Manchester; and Wason's Buildings, Liverpool.

This Company transact business in every department of Life and Fire Assurance, in Annuities, Reversions, and Loans.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACTUARY.—J. T. Clement, Esq.

For the convenience of parties wishing to assure for a specific sum, without a prospective bonus, a new table at lower rates has been calculated, on which, as well as on the participating scale, ONE-HALF THE PREMIUM MAY REMAIN ON INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT. FOR FIVE YEARS, thus enabling a person to insure his life for 1000*l.* on the immediate payment of the premium for 500*l.* only.

The following are the annual premiums for the assurance of 100*l.* for the whole life, one half of which may remain for five years by merely paying the interest annually at 5 per cent.; and should the policy become a claim in the interim, the amount due will then be deducted.

Age 20	without profits £1 13 0	with profits	£1 18 0
30	.. .. .. 1 19 8	.. .. ..	2 5 8
40	.. .. .. 2 14 3	.. .. ..	3 1 3
50	.. .. .. 4 3 4	.. .. ..	4 9 6

For short periods the premiums are considerably lower, and for any ages or contingencies not usually advertised, information may be obtained on application to the Actuary or Secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insure Houses, Furniture, Stock in Trade, Farming Stock, and every description of Personal Property, against loss or damage by Fire.

The Directors beg to remind their friends, whose Premiums become due at Midsummer, that no extra charge is made at this Office for the Transfer of Policies, and that they will be rated on terms peculiarly favourable to parties insuring.

Insurances may be effected for any period of time; if for SEVEN YEARS, the Premium and Duty will only be charged for SIX.

June 5. 1845. JOHN BIGG, Secretary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE, AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

12. Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Henry Bowden, Esq. | Edward Lee, Esq.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
H. B. Henderson, Esq. | Joshua Walker, Esq.
C. H. LaTouche, Esq. | Major Willock, K.L.S.

BONUS 30 PER CENT.

The Holders of Life Policies on the Profit Scale issued prior to 1841, are hereby informed that a BONUS of 30 per cent. has been declared on the present value of their Policies.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS WITH PROFITS.

Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 17 9	2 3 1	2 9 7	2 16 2	3 5 9	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 7 6

Annuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Children, are granted by this Society. The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 7. WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S. | Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart., M.P.
Lord W. R. K. Douglas, F.R.S. | Henry Harvey, Esq., F.R.S.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., F.R.S. | James Murray, Esq.
Charles Elliott, Esq., F.R.S. | Samuel Skinner, Esq.
Joseph Esdaile, Esq. | Pat. Maxwell Stewart, M.P.
| Sir William Young, Bart.

Auditors—Capt. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N.; James Buller East, Esq., M.P.; John Young, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank.

Physician—Seth Thompson, M.D.

The TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held on the 10th of April last, when a highly satisfactory REPORT was laid before the Proprietors and Policy Holders, and unanimously adopted.

The Public will see the advantage of selecting, in so important a matter as Life Assurance, a well-established office, which, from its continued prosperity, and its large additions to Policies, offers the greatest inducement to Assurers, combined with the undoubted security of a numerous and wealthy proprietary.

ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

The following Table shows the additions made to Policies for 5000*l.*, which had been in force for Fourteen Years, to the 31st December, 1838.

Age at commencement.	Premiums paid in the Fourteen Years.	Additions made to the Sum Assured in the Fourteen Years.	Total Sums now payable in case of death.
10	£1192 18 4	£586 6 7	£5586 6 7
15	1350 8 4	681 2 7	5681 2 7
20	1525 8 4	768 5 1	5768 5 1
25	1682 18 4	787 2 8	5787 2 8
30	1869 11 8	813 15 6	5813 15 6
35	2094 3 4	854 6 5	5854 6 5
40	2377 1 8	923 18 1	5923 18 1
45	2727 1 8	1011 2 9	6011 2 9
50	3173 6 8	1129 15 7	6129 15 7

A Bonus of Four Fifths, or Eighty per Cent., of the estimated profits is added to Policies entitled, every seventh year; or an equivalent reduction made in future Premiums.

The Third Septennial Division of Profits will be declared, to the 31st December, 1845. Persons assuring previous to that date will have their proportion of profit appropriated.

Parties travelling in Europe, by sea or land, in time of peace, are not charged any extra premium.

Applications for Agencies, in places where none are established, to be addressed to the Secretary.

NICHOLAS GRUT, Secretary and Actuary.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

The Chisholm, Chairman.
William Morley, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY-HOLDERS BY THIS INSTITUTION.

The whole of the Profits divided ANNUALLY among the Members, after payment of five Annual Premiums.

An ample guaranteed Capital, in addition to the Fund continually accumulating from Premiums, fully sufficient to afford complete security.

Credit given to Members for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums, without security.

Credit allowed to Members for the whole of the first five Annual Premiums, on satisfactory security being given for their payment.

Transfers of Policies effected and registered (without charge) at the Office.

Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members.

An extremely low Rate of Premium, without participation in the Profits, but with the option, at any time within five years, of paying up the difference between the Reduced Rates and the Mutual Assurance Rates, and thus becoming Members of the Society, and entitled to a full participation in the profits.

LOANS.—Loans granted upon approved security.

Extract from the Reduced Scale of Rates, for an Assurance of 100*l.*, for One Year, Seven Years, and the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium. One Year.	Seven Years.	Whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 0 9	1 1 6	1 13 11
30	1 2 9	1 3 3	2 2 1
40	1 5 6	1 7 6	2 16 4
50	1 15 9	2 1 6	4 1 11
60	3 3 5	3 17 0	6 8 3

Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus.

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT.—The London and Westminster Bank issues Circular Notes for the use of Travellers and Residents on the Continent. These Notes are payable at every important place in Europe, and thus enable a Traveller to vary his route without inconvenience. No expense is incurred except the price of the Stamp; and when cashed no charge is made for commission.

For the convenience of the public, these Notes may be obtained either at the head Office of the London and Westminster Bank, in Lothbury, or at the branches of the Bank, viz.:—

1. St. James's Square, | 213. High Holborn.
4. Stratford Place, Oxford Street, | 3. Wellington Street, Borough.
87. High Street, Whitechapel,

By order of the Board,
JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, General Manager.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

Office for Patents of Inventions and Registrations of Designs, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE PRINTED INSTRUCTIONS gratis, and every information upon the subject of PROTECTION for INVENTIONS, either by Letters Patent or the Designs Act, may be had by applying personally, or by letter (prepaid), to Mr. Alexander Prince, at the Office, 14. Lincoln's Inn Fields.

OH, MY CORNS! An almost universal exclamation, though quite unnecessary, since HOOPER'S FRENCH ELASTIC CORN PLASTERS never fail to relieve all pain the instant they are applied, and with little care and attention will effectually remove these petty tormentors. Sold at 1s. 1½*d.* per box by Hooper, Chymist, 43. London Bridge, City; also by Sanger, 150. and Hannay, 68. Oxford Street; White, 228. Piccadilly; Prout, 229. Strand; Barclay, 95. Farringdon Street; and all Druggists.

N.B.—On receipt of a Shilling, and a postage stamp free, a box will be sent free to any part of the kingdom.

WASSERFALL'S GERMAN HOTEL, on the Frankenplaz, at Cologne. This new HOTEL has been opened for the last two years, and is worthy of the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry from its beautiful situation at the foot of the Cathedral, as well as from its being close to the Rhine, the Steamers, and the Railroad. The Proprietor solicits the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry, which he flatters himself he will merit by offering superior comforts at moderate charges.

THE GEOMETRICAL PIANOFORTE, invented by M. T. DE FOLLY, being in strict accordance with nature, must supersede all others. This will be understood in five minutes' examination of this extraordinary invention, and particularly when a pupil, five years old, is heard to play more in one month than a pupil, on the old pianoforte, will in one year. Lessons may be had of the inventor, at his residence, 29. Harrington Street North, Hampstead Road.

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION of SEIDLITZ POWDER is in one bottle, and will keep in every situation. The dose can be apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions. It is the solid salt of a natural spring. A full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller forms a tasteless refreshing beverage. Sold in bottles (of 12 to 18 doses) at 2*s.* 6*d.* It is well adapted as a general family medicine (to surgeons invaluable for the saline draught), being taken as freely by children as adults, and can never disagree with or weaken the stomach. A sample dose for 4*d.*, if enclosed in post paid letter. C. Hockin and Co., 38. Duke Street, Manchester Square, and 1. Bishopsgate Street Within. The depots for Carson's Salting Instrument. Country Agents wanted.

BREWERY for SALE.—An old established concern in the town of Ashford, Kent. The principal station on the Dover Railroad, from whence the Canterbury, Ramsgate, &c. Lines issue on one side, and for the Hastings and Rye on the other, being the centre of a very large population. The premises are freehold, with a complete ten-quarter plant. Soft and hard water. The latter an inexhaustible pure lime-stone spring equal to Burton for ales. Price very low. A house and land if wanted. Apply at the Anchor Brewery, Ashford; or to Mr. Mason, 33. Bucklersbury, London.

AN OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE wanted by WILLIAM DICKES, Engraver on Wood, Superintending Artist to the Abbotsford Edition of the Waverley Novels.

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HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles that are best suited to make a good set of bedding. Sent free by post, on application to their establishment, the largest in London, exclusively for the manufacture and sale of bedding (no bedsteads or other furniture being kept). Heal and Son, Feather Dressers and Bedding Manufacturers, 196. (opposite the Chapel) Tottenham Court Road.

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*** Beware of SPURIOUS COMPOUNDS under the title of KALYDOR. The only genuine article has the words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" on the wrapper. All others are FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS!!! The genuine preparation is sold by the Proprietors at 20. Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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The business will be undeviatingly conducted on the same principles, and the articles will be of the same high character, for which their shop in Gracechurch Street has been known for nearly SEVENTY YEARS; and the losses incident to credit business being entirely avoided, JOHN CAPPER and SON can offer to all who purchase for cash the full advantages to which they are entitled, by such a reduction in prices as can only be sustained by selling invariably for immediate payment, without discount.

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The "United Service Gazette," the first newspaper published which professed to devote itself to the interests of the Army and Navy, has now been established Eleven Years; and has, during that period, obtained an extensive circulation, not only among Officers of the United Services and their connections (including a large proportion of the aristocracy of the country), but also in all the Colonial Dependencies of the British Empire; in the East and West Indies, in North and South America, in Australasia and Africa; and, in short, in every part of the civilised world in which her Majesty's Troops or Ships are stationed. In this respect it may boast a more extended range of usefulness than any weekly newspaper confined to the record of the ordinary political and domestic intelligence of the day. To Advertisers, indeed, of nearly every class, it will be found, from the peculiar nature of its circulation, to afford a medium for the publication of their announcements which is not exceeded in eligibility by that of any weekly journal whatsoever; for, not to mention the fact that it addresses itself exclusively to the higher ranks of the Naval and Military Professions, one half its weekly issue is distributed among Clubs, Officers' Messes (Naval and Military), Public News Rooms, Military and Naval Libraries, and the principal Hotels, not only in the Metropolis and Provinces (and more especially in the seaport and garrison towns) of Great Britain, but in those of all her Foreign Dependencies. Single copies of the "United Service Gazette," so distributed, pass, on an average, through the hands of One Hundred readers, belonging to that class of society whose notice Advertisers are usually most anxious to attract. The remaining portion of its impression is dispersed among Officers of the higher ranks in the Army and Navy, and their relatives and friends, at home and abroad.

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Beauchamp; or, the Error. By G. P. R. James, Esq.
The Robertses on their Travels. By Mrs. Trollope.
Death and the Ruffians: a Tale from Chaucer. By Leigh Hunt.
Revelations of London. By W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.

In the September Number will appear—
The Water Cure. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

*** Mr. Ainsworth begs it to be distinctly understood, that he now writes exclusively for the NEW MONTHLY, and is connected with no other magazine whatever.

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ADVERTISERS will find this volume a most valuable and permanent medium for their announcements. "The Rhine Book" will enjoy a circulation not only among Travellers on the Rhine, who yearly average ten thousand, but will also be a Handbook with the English Residents on the Continent—a class generally unapproachable through any ordinary advertising channel, in consequence of the high rate of postage upon English newspapers. To give some idea of the number of English abroad, it may be stated that in Brussels alone there are four thousand residents; and, during the season, twice as many passing visitants. At the German Spas the number is far more considerable.

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THE GRAND PANORAMA OF LONDON,

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Caution—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

Antonio Joachim.

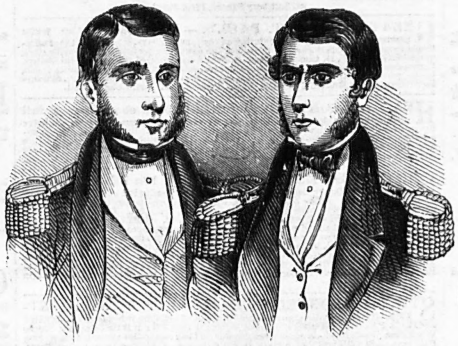
Sebastian de Santos.

Manuel José Alves.
(The man who drank the blood).

Manuel Antonio

Rosagres, alias Rosey.
(Asiatic Black—Queen's Evidence).

Large Antonio.



Lieutenant Stupert.

Lieutenant Wilson.
(On the raft twenty days.)

John Francisco.

Joachim Antonio de Caqueria.
(Became Queen's Evidence).

Lorenzo Lappero.

James Majavel.
(The man who killed the midshipman).

Joze Maria Martins.

Francisco Fereira Santa Serva, Captain.

Saverina.
(Queen's Evidence).

THE PIRATES (Drawn by W. P. Key, Esq., of Plymouth).

THE PIRATES.

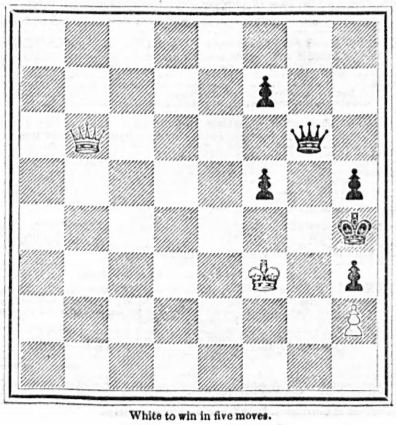
Exeter, Monday, July 21.—The commission was opened here on Saturday evening. The judges attended divine service at the cathedral yesterday, and proceeded to enter upon their judicial duties this morning. Mr. Justice Erle took his seat in the Nisi Prius Court at ten o'clock, and Mr. Baron Platt entered the Crown Court at an hour later. The cause list contains twenty cases, of which six are special juries. Three common jury cases were disposed of in the course of the day before Mr. Justice Erle, but they were totally devoid of any interest or importance except to the parties immediately concerned.

The calendar contains the names of fifty-eight prisoners, among whom are included the ten persons who are charged with the murder of Mr. Palmer in her Majesty's ship Wasp, whose portraits we give. In adverting to this case, Mr. Baron Platt, in his address to the grand jury, observed that there was one case which would come before them, although it did not form any part of the criminality of the county, as it was committed out of its ordinary jurisdiction. By the common law of England, all offences must be inquired of in the county where they were committed. Such crimes, however, as were committed upon the seas and out of the jurisdiction of any county, were inquired of by the Court of Admiralty, which proceeded according to the rules and principles of the civil law, and without the intervention of a jury. It was at last, however, thought that no man should be subject to the forfeiture of his life, except upon the verdict of twelve of his fellow men; and it was accordingly enacted that all persons charged with the commission of offences within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty should be tried before special commissioners appointed for that purpose, and sessions of such commissioners were fixed to be holden at the Old Bailey in the months of March and October of every year. The whole of the Admiralty jurisdiction over the subject in question was afterwards transferred to the Central Criminal Court, but as yet no similar power had been given to the courts of assize in the country. By the recent statute of the 7 and 8 Vic., however, jurisdiction was given to the justices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, who should happen to preside in places where parties charged with the offences to which he alluded should happen to be in gaol; and as the persons to whose case he alluded were now in custody in the prison of this county, it became the duty of the jury to consider the evidence which would be laid before them in support of the charge. With regard to the facts of the case, it appeared that of late years an odious traffic, which disgraced human kind, the dealing in slaves, had been attempted to be put down by the interference of this country, which had entered into a treaty with Portugal for the purpose of assisting to extinguish the traffic. By the provisions of that treaty, it was arranged that all officers having the command of any vessels of the respective governments should have the power to seize and take away any vessel engaged in the trade. The learned judge here adverted in a general way to the alleged facts of the present case, and intimated his opinion as to the conclusion of law, which would be deducible from the circumstance with regard to the conduct of the parties, and the character of the offence. But the facts will be stated with more minuteness and authenticity from the lips of the witnesses, and the principles of law by which the case is to be governed will be applied with more certainty and precision after the evidence has been fully heard and thoroughly sifted by the process of cross-examination. His lordship, in conclusion, recommended the grand jury, to find the bill, if they thought that there existed sufficient grounds for putting the case in a course of more complete examination. His lordship was employed during the remainder of the day in hearing two or three cases of an ordinary description.

Two Persons Drowned off Battersea.—On Tuesday afternoon five men, who were shopmates, named Edward Lockyer, Richard Nott and John Nott (brothers), Edward Carltwin, and Deaf Saunders, with Nancy Lockyer, the wife of the first-named individual, engaged a small yacht at Milbank, Westminster, for the purpose of proceeding up the river for the afternoon on a pleasure excursion. When on their return, near the Battersea Marshes, off the Old House at Home Tap, two of the party amused themselves by climbing up the mast, and when they reached the summit the boat overturned and threw the whole of them into the water. Mr. Hall and his men, who were at work in the fields, instantly made to the water-side with boat-hooks, ropes, drags, &c., and managed to save, with the greatest exertion, four persons out of the six. Edward Lockyer, who is a shoemaker, of Medway Street, Westminster, and Nancy Lockyer were drowned.

CHESS.

PROBLEM XX.—By R. Kuiper.



White to win in five moves.

GAME XX.

Played between Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Szen, two fine Hungarian players. (Extracted from the "Palamède.")

Mr. Lowenthal.	Mr. Szen.
1 K P two sq	1 K P two sq
2 K Kt to K B third	2 Q Kt to Q B third
3 K B to Q B fourth	3 K B to Q B fourth
4 Q B P one sq	4 Q to K second
5 K castles	5 K Kt to K B third
6 Q P two sq	6 K B to Q Kt third
7 K R to K sq	7 Q P one sq
8 K R P one sq	8 K castles
9 Q B to K third	9 K R P one sq
10 Q Kt to Q second	10 K R to K sq
11 Q R P one sq	11 Q B to Q second
12 Q to Q B second	12 K Kt to K R fourth
13 Q Kt P two sq	13 Q to K B third
14 Q R P one sq*	14 P takes P
15 P takes P	15 K B takes Q P
16 K Kt takes B	16 Q Kt takes Kt
17 Q B takes Kt	17 Q takes B
18 Q R to its third	18 Q to K fourth
19 Q R to K B third	19 K R to K second
20 K B to Q fifth	20 Q B P one sq
21 K B to Q Kt third	21 Q B to K third
22 Kt to Q B fourth	22 B takes Kt
23 B takes B	23 Q Kt P one sq
24 Q to Q second	24 K to Kt second
25 Q R to Q third	25 Q P one sq
26 B takes P	26 P takes B
27 R takes P	27 Q to K B fifth
28 Q to Q fourth+	28 K to R second
29 R to Q sixth	29 Q R to Q B square
30 K Kt P one sq	30 Kt takes P
31 R to K B sixth	31 Q to K Kt fourth
32 P takes Kt	32 Q takes P+
33 K to K B sq	33 R to Q B seventh
34 R to K B second	34 Q takes K R P+
35 K to Kt sq	35 R to Q second
36 Q takes R†	36 Q to K Kt sixth+
37 K to R sq	37 Q to K R fifth+

Mr. Lowenthal resigned the game.

* This move causes the loss of a pawn.
† Instead of taking the Rook, he ought to have played Q to K third square.

Solution to Problem XIX.

White.	Black.
1 Q to K R fifth+	1 Q to K R second
2 P to K Kt third	2 K to Kt second (A)
3 Q takes Q+	3 K to B sq
4 Q to K R sq checkmate.	

(A)

	2 Q takes Q, or P takes P
3 Q B checkmates	

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ludus. *Messrs. Schulten and Stanley, of New York, rank as second-rate players. The former played many games with Mr. St. Amant last December. Mr. St. A., winning three out of four, which is equal to giving the odds of the pawn and move. Mr. Stanley, we understand, is an Englishman, and used formerly to play at Rice's Cigar Divan; he is at least as strong a player as Mr. Schulten. We shall give another of their games next week.*

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